The New-York Times.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE HECLA OFF CAPE RACE.

The Full Extent of the Rebel Reverses Known in England.

Great Reaction in Favor of the North.

Heavy Tumble of the Rebel Cotton Loan.

The New-York Riots Regarded by the London Times as an Insurrection.

Mr. Laird's Alleged Correspondence with Our Navy Department.

The Queen's Speech at the Prorogation of Parliament.

The Policy of "Neutrality" to be Adhered to.

The Polish Question Without Change.

A Union of the Three Great Powers Against Russia Insured.

CAPE RACE, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The steamship *Hecla*, from Liverpool on the 29th, *via* Queenstown on the 29th of July, passed this point at 6 o'clock this morning. She was boarded by the newsboat of the Association, and a summary of her news obtained.

The *Hecla* has 933 steerage passengers. She makes the following report: "On the 29th of July, at 4:30 A. M., passed the steamships *City of Washington*, *Kangaroo* and *Great Eastern*, all bound into Liverpool."

The dates per the *Hecla* are three days later than those already to hand.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool July 28.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th of July.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived out on the 29th of July.

The news of the late rebel reverses had reached England, and its effect was considered so favorable for the Union that rebel loan stock had declined to 18@20 per cent. discount, and a perfect panic ensued in that description of stock.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The advices received per the steamships *China* and *Hibernian* were generally regarded as encouraging for the North, and, notwithstanding the drawback of the New-York riots, a panic in the Confederate loan has taken place.

The London *Times* seeks to palliate the Confederate reverses, but acknowledges that, on the whole, it is seldom that intelligence has been received so gloomy for the Confederate cause. It regards the riots as little short of an insurrection.

The London *Star* regards everything as indicating the rapid exhaustion of Southern resources.

The London *Daily News* expatiates on the victories of GRANT, MEADE and ROSECRANS, and the unimpaired efficiency of the North and its uniform and rapid progress.

Mr. LAIRD publishes an anonymous correspondence between his firm and some persons in Washington and New-York to show that propositions were pending in 1861 with the Navy Department, at Washington, for his firm to construct vessels for the Federal navy. There is nothing, however, to show by what authority the anonymous individuals used the name of the Secretary of the Navy.

Exchange continues depressed and speculative securities show continued panic.

The London Morning *Post* maintains that *a union of the three great Powers against Russia is assured.*

The London *Herald* controverts this notion and maintains that Russia is disposed to defy the Western Powers.

The British Parliament had been prorogued, and the Queen's speech, delivered by commission, says: "Civil war continues in America. It inflicts much evil not only on the contending parties, but on other nations. *We see, however, no reason to depart from our strict neutrality.*"

POLAND.

The Polish question continues without change.

The chances of peace or war are actively canvassed in Paris and London.

The Polish insurgents continue to be very active in their movements.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The continental news is without any degree of importance.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.]

LONDON, Wednesday, July 29.

The political news is unimportant.

The Confederate loan has rallied to 13 per cent. discount.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 29.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived last night.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 29.

The rebel loan has rallied from the decline, and is quoted at 13 per cent. discount.

Political news to-day is unimportant.

QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday, July 29.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, has arrived.

Commercial News by the Hecla.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JULY 28.

The sales for two days reach 15,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant, at an advance of ⅛d.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market was firm with an advancing tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market is generally quiet and steady. Various circulars report: FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT firm but quiet. CORN easier; mixed 27s. 6d.@28s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market is quiet and steady. Messrs. BIGLAND ARETA & Co. report: "BEEF steady. PORK quiet. BACON inactive. LARD active, and advanced 6d. TALLOW steady."

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet and steady. SUGAR firm. COFFEE steady. RICE active. LINSEED OIL firmer, at 42s. 6d. cash. RESIN steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet. PETROLEUM inactive, at 2s. 3d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS downward. SUGAR firm. COFFEE steady. TEA quiet and steady. RICE quiet. TALLOW firm, at 43s. 6d. cash.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 28.

Consols close at 92¾@92¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central Railroad, 25 discount. Erie, 36.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 29.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 6,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firm and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is easier. The weather has been favorable for the crops.

PROVISIONS—The market is steady. Bacon upward.

PRODUCE Steady.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 29.

Consols, 92¾@93 for money. Illinois Central Railroad, 23@25 discount. Erie, 39@40.

THE ARABIA'S MAILS.

OUR PARIS AND LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Debate in Parliament Regarding the Anglo-Rebel Privateers.

SECRETARY WELLES' LETTER.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived at Boston from Halifax at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The mails and newspaper bag for the Associated Press were forwaded to New-York by the early morning train, and arrived here about 5 o'clock last evening.

The following paragraph is printed in the Manchester *Guardian*:

"The *Red Gauntlet*, from Boston to Hong Kong, was captured by the *Florida* on the 14th of June, in lat. 9° N., long. 35° W. The *S. F. Heintz*, an American ship, bound for Falmouth, was also captured on the 16th of June, in lat. 10° N., lon. 36° W. Silver bars, valued at 800,000 were taken out, and the ship was burned. The loss to the marine insurance companies by the capture and destruction of the *S. F. Heintz* is said to exceed £150,000."

FROM PARIS.

Meanness and Malignity of the French Official Press—The Polish Question—Imminent Prospects of a European War—The Position of England—Proposed Mode of Operations Against Russia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 24, 1863.

The late Union successes could have scarcely produced a greater effect on the minds of men, and especially on their calculations, in the United States than in Europe. It is certain that they have given a check to NAPOLEON'S designs in Mexico, and to England's haste in getting into a war with Russia. Up to the moment of the arrival of these important successes the secession journals of England and France were full of arguments and predictions hostile to the Union. Since the tide has turned, the French journals, at least, are either silent or contain only garbled accounts or false appreciations of those events. Since the invention of journalism there was probably never seen such an example of barefaced and shameless unfairness as that shown by the Governmental Press of Paris toward the Union cause; and this unfairness compares strangely with the constant repetition in other columns of the same papers, of the high-sounding words, "French honor," and "French impartiality," as applied to the treatment of international questions. The fact is, French honor and French impartiality are like English justice and English love of fair play—they never cross the frontiers.

The opinion is very general, this week, that France cannot back out of a war with Russia. The Russian reply itself is regarded as a challenge which France cannot refuse, without suffering in the eyes of Europe. The situation to-day is this: The six points presented by France, England and Austria were the *maximum* of the expectations of these Powers. A refusal of one or more of them is, therefore, inadmissible. The Russian Government not only rejects one or more of these points, but it couples to its rejection language and statements which are considered insulting as well at Paris as at Vienna. Thus, instead of admitting, what all the world knows, that the Poles desire and have long desired their independence, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF says that the rebellion was hatched at Paris, and that the revolutionary element, and not the natural desires of the Polish people, is the cause of the war. To the indignation of the Austrian Government, the Russian dispatch places the Austrian Polish provinces on the same footing as those of Russia, and makes other comparisons and insinuations which appear to have produced a final and irrevocable rupture between these two Powers. They are going to re-demand, in a note this time identical by the three Powers, the acceptance without reservation of the six points, and this second demand thus becomes the *ultimatum*, to be followed, in case of rejection, by a withdrawal of Ambassadors, and a cessation of diplomatic intercourse.

Will war then be inevitable? Many people think that, in view of the fact that the three great Powers are acting in concert, and that two of them, England and Austria, do not desire a war with Russia, that there is, therefore, a strong guarantee of peace. A few days more, however, will settle this point.

In case of war, the plan, I understand, is this: Austria will remain neutral, but will march a large army to the Russian frontier, thus forcing Russia to face it with an army equally large. England will blockade the Baltic and bombard its towns. France will march a large army straight upon Berlin, and will furnish arms and volunteers to the Poles. In not going to the aid of Prussia and Bavaria, Austria will lose her influence in Germany, but for this she will get a promise from France to remain at Rome, and not to favor Italy in her attempts on Venice. Thus France hopes to get the Rhine, re-establish the kingdom of Poland, and put back for another half century the consolidation of German power. It is England this time, if she be really dragged into the war, who will pull the chestnuts out of the fire; for where is her aid to come from after the war?

In case the season is too far advanced when the moment arrives for commencing hostilities, France, it is supposed, will send money, arms, and volunteers to the Poles, to enable them to prolong the resistance till next spring, and then the grand struggle will commence. This is the talk to-day at Paris, and the funds are declining steadily. We are evidently in an *impasse*, to which no one at this moment can see any other exit than war.

MALAKOFF.

FROM LONDON.

Great Disappointment in England—Suspense About Poland—France in Mexico and Prussia Elsewhere—Mr. Cobden on Neutrality—Confederate Iron-clads—Cruelty to Children in England—Prisons and Flogging—Blondin Killed—Steam Fire Engine Manhattan—British Notions—Theatricals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 25, 1863.

Never have I seen such disappointment, vexation and mortification in England, as that manifested at the news of the repulse of Gen. LEE at Gettysburgh and the fall of Vicksburgh. One would have been considered a sufficient calamity—both at once were overwhelming. Not that the cause of the South was abandoned. Confederate stock went down to 4 per cent. discount, but the feelingwas that the war was prolonged, and peace, so anxiously hoped for, postponed to an indefinite period.

Some efforts were made to throw doubt upon the surrender of Vicksburgh; but accounts were too circumstantial, and the event too probable, to admit of much doubt. The fall of the great stronghold of the Mississippi was only a question of time, if not relieved, and Gen. JOHNSTON has not come up to popular expectations here or at Richmond.

As to the repulse of LEE, it was utterly unexpected. We know nothing of Gen. MEADE; we expected nothing of the Army of the Potomac. The battles of Gettysburgh brought therefore surprise as well as victory. It is true that the result seems less decisive than a great victory ought to be; but if the Government shall have pushed on the conscription with energy, so as to place a great army of reserve, of not less than 300,000, in camps of instruction in Pennsylvania and Ohio, ready to move upon any point required, the North will have good reason to be satisfied with the result of the Pennsylvania invasion.

Europe is filled with anxiety about Poland. France is agitated, and the views of the Emperor are unknown. England is opposed to intervention. We have refused to interfere in America, it is said—why should we do so in Poland? England is strong enough, said a noble Lord, last night, to —— mind *her own business*! What has *England* to gain by a war in behalf of Poland? Not even Cotton. What to lose? Money, lives, prestige, and for what? To *see France carrying off all the glory*, and *gaining all the advantages*, if any, of a great European war. I do not know what RUSSELL and PALMERSTON intend to do when they get rid of Parliament and its troublesome interrogations. Probably what the Emperor requires, but what that is no one appears to have the least knowledge of.

France is making the most of the capture of Mexico. I think the intention is not to abandon it. A Government will be established, nominally independent, but it will really be a dependency of France. It is too rich a prize for a Napoleon to let slip through his fingers. In three years the canal at Suez will be completed, so that French steamers can go from Marseilles to China. In less than five years France will have some mode of transit across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. She has long since selected her stations in the Pacific. She is building a great naval and commercial station in farther India. Thus she encircles the world. France is not, it is said, a colonising Power, but, on the other hand, no nation probably has such a genius for organization. Her population now reaches over 37,000,000. The French may take to colonizing. Who can tell? Show them the path of glory lying that way, and they will follow it.

And our good, stolid John Bull will be content to play second fiddle in Europe and everywhere. There is but one Power that can interfere with the projects of Napoleonic ambition. America, united and at peace—united and powerful—might have a word to say to the occupation of Mexico, and the spread of French domination over Central America.

Mr. COBDEN has made another effort to induce the British Government to put a stop to the fitting out of ships to prey on American commerce. He declared that there were now two iron-clad rams building in the Mersey for the South, which were a match for any vessels in the Federal navy, and which, unless the Government interfered, would soon be at sea. He said that the American Government had made claims for every vessel that had been taken by the *Alabama*, *Florida* and *Georgia*, three steamers fitted out in British ports, and manned by British crews, and that those claims would be insisted upon. The Government and the House laughed at the idea of such claims, and PALMERSTON declared that Englishmen had as good a right to sell ships to belligerents as cannon—even a better right, since ships could be used for peaceful purposes, while cannon were only meant for war. You may prepare, then, for the appearance of the two rams in the Mersey, and I know not how many elsewhere; and, if Mr. COBDEN is right, you will do well to be very thoroughly prepared, for there is not a harbor on the coast they could not enter, and hardly a ship afloat they could not hope to destroy. Under the rulings of English Courts, and the declarations of Ministers in Parliament, every harbor and private dockyard in England is at the service of the rebel States, and they want only money enough to have as large and powerful a navy as they require.

Would you believe that, after all the agitation so many years ago, and Parliamentary enactments, there are now two thousand boys in England, employed as chimney-sweeps—bought, sold, enslaved and shockingly treated? Lord SHAFTESBURY made the statement last night in the House of Lords, in an appeal in behalf of many thousands of English children from five years old, engaged in torturing and murderous employments—working in potteries in an atmosphere of 150°, fifteen hours a day, &c., and at other trades which destroy life. *Laissez faire* don't answer. The Government must act to prevent the horrors that human cupidity throws upon human poverty. The best fed, best treated and most comfortable portion of the lower classes in England, are those who are sent to prison. No wonder that more than eighty thousand were sentenced last year, to what is much more a luxury than a punishment to the greater portion of them. It is a common thing for a man or woman here, who is hard up, to commit some petty crime, for the sake of being arrested—to make an assault or break a window. So little terror is there in a prison, where there is better fare and lighter work than four-fifths of the people of this country are accustomed to, that the punishment of whipping has been revived, and three hundred and fifty persons have, during this year, been sentenced to be flogged in addition to the imprisonment.

Within a few weeks two persons have been instantly killed in imitating BLONDIN. The last was a woman, at Birmingham, and a most revolting case. The other was at Cremorne. An iron hook broke in one instance, and a rotten rope in the other.

The steam fire engine Manhattan has been repaired and is to have another trial. The others sent over were found unable to compete with the English engines. It is hard to beat England in mere power of machinery. Beauty, grace, adaptation, are another matter.

The Duke of Hamilton, injured by a fall, died a few days ago in Paris. The French Court has gone into mourning, and a French man-of-war was dispatched to carry the body, with all honor, to his ancestral home.

Another nobleman, the Marquis of Hastings, has just come of age, and his twenty-first birth-day has been celebrated with a pomp and splendor that fill whole columns of the newspapers. For the benefit of my benighted republican readers let me copy the commencement of an address presented to the young gentleman on the occasion.

"On arriving opposite the Royal Hotel, where a great crowd of spectators had assembled, a deputation of the inhabitants, headed by the Rev. MARMADUKE VAVASOUR, Rector of Ashby, the Rev. J. DENTON, incumbent of Ayre-by Church, Mr. THOMAS FISHER, Solicitor, and Mr. W. H. SMITH, Churchwarden, advanced to the side of the carriage and presented to the young Marquis the following address:

"*To the Most Honorable Henry Weysford Charles Plantagenet Rawdon Hastings, Marquis of Hastings, Earl of Rawdon, Viscount Loudoun, Baron Rawdon, Baron Hastings, Hungerford, Moleyns, Botreaux, Botreaux, Hastings, Moleyns, and Moels of Castlemaine, Earl of Loudoun, Baron Campbell of Loudoun, Baron Tarbrassen and Marchioness, Earl of Moira.*

We, the undersigned inhabitants of Ashby-de-la-Zouche, beg to offer our most sincere congratulations to your Lordship on the auspicious occasion of the celebration of your twenty-first birthday."

I think that will be sufficient for the present occasion. What a pity that America has not a hereditary nobility, with titles to fill a paragraph, and estates covering whole counties! The collieries on this young grandee's patrimony produce 6,000 tons of coal a week. He has already a nice little stud of forty horses. His whole income, of course, is something as tremendous as his names and titles.

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM has met with a real and decided success. His "DUKE'S MOTTO" has run through a very long season at the LYCEUM, and has been travestied at the Strand, by Mr. BYRON; where, also, an original comedy by Mr. Brougham, "While There's Life, There's Hope," or as Byron—the punster, not the poet—has it—"While There's Life, There's Soap"—is having a very marked success.

To-day and Monday the players of London hold a grand fancy-fair and dramatic frolic at the Crystal Palace, for the benefit of their college or asylum for decayed actors. All the pretty actresses have stalls, and all the funny actors play in horrible melodrama.

MONADNOCK.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

The Debate on the Foreign Enlistment Law; Rebel Privateers, &c.

Mr. COBDEN, in rising to call attention to a memorial signed by thirty of the most respectable shipowners of Liverpool respecting the evasion of our Foreign Enlistment law, said that the Government professed its inability to detect and punish the breaches of the law committed by British subjects in building and sending to sea vessels-of-war to be employed against a friendly Power. It appeared to him, however, in reading the correspondence on this subject, that the Foreign-office assumed a passive position, and thought they could only be called upon to interfere when some foreign Government complained that the provisions of the law were transgressed. But the Foreign Enlistment act was passed not for the benefit of foreign Powers, but for our own protection. It was, therefore, the duty of the Executive to see that the law was obeyed, and he could not conceive that the Home-office and all its machinery of magistrates and policemen could be better employed than in inforcing the observance of the act of Parliament. There were three vessels specifically known which were now preying upon the commerce of a friendly Power—the *Oreto*, also the *Florida*, the first one, altogether at 200 tons, and the *Sumter*, alias the *Virginia*. All these were built in England, were armed and chiefly manned from England. One of these ships managed to get into Mobile and get back again, but the others had never yet entered a Confederate port. He wished the House to consider how this state of things would effect our interests if we were at war and the Americans were at peace. If the law as it now stood were not sufficient, the memorialists suggested some amendments that would give greater power to the Government to seize such ships of war that were destined for the use of belligerents. He believed that the addition of a single word would be sufficient—the word "building" in addition to the words "furnishing out and arming" ships. This would prevent vessels leaving our ports in a partially unfinished state, and afterward being converted into a vessel-of-war. He was informed that were all the merchant two iron-clads now being built in this country, and that the Government must have received a proclamation from the United States Minister in this country that these vessels were intended for the Confederate Government. From all he observed of the state of public opinion in America, he was convinced that if these vessels went out and began to prey upon the United States' shipping it would lead to a war with that country. These ships now building at Liverpool were iron rams. They were a match for any vessel of war that America now had, or that we ourselves possessed, and if they were allowed to sail it would probably lead to a rupture between this country and the United States. The fact was, we had rendered the mercantile marine of America practically valueless. The American shipowners found the rate of insurance so raised that they could no longer compete with the ships of England and other maritime Powers. They had consequently been selling their ships to English shipowners, and he appealed to the House as supporting the of such a state of things on the minds of the shipowners of New-York and Boston, who had always been favorable to peace with Great Britain. During the recess, Her Majesty's Government might take precautions against these ships leaving the ports of this country for service against a friendly Power. In the case of every vessel captured by the *Florida*, the *Alabama* and the *Virginia*, the American Government took depositions on oath as to the value of the ship and cargo, and claims for those amounts were made upon the English Government. Every vessel seized and burnt was thus debited to the account of England, and a formal claim made for the amount. Her Majesty's Government had refused to acknowledge these claims, but some day, when the demand could be made most inconveniently for the Government, the result would probably be either humiliation or war. No doubt many persons in this country would prefer war; but was it desirable that the interest of the whole community should be sacrificed by the pandering of two or three firms in this country? The hon. member for Birkenhead, on a former occasion, spoke of the greater export of arms and ammunition to the Federal States. There was, however, a great difference between the export of ships and the export of arms and ammunition. Gunpowder was a constant article of commerce, and was extensively used in the operations of mining, blasting, &c. To prohibit the export of ammunition would, therefore, be injurious to a large and regular industry. There was, moreover, no law against this export. But the law undertook to prevent the people of this country from supplying ships-of-war to be used against a friendly Power, and the manning of such ships. The honorable gentleman (Mr. LAIRD) had told the House that he had been applied to to build ships for the Federal Government. If that were so, the honorable member was quite right to refuse the applications. But he held in his hand an official contradiction to the statement of the honorable member for Birkenhead.

The Speaker said that this was not a proper occasion for replying to a speech made some time ago, and the honorable member could not be permitted to read observations on a speech made in former debate.

Mr. COBDEN said he held in his hand the copy of a letter which was of importance in the interest of peace as well as the interest of truth. It was a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy at Washington to his (Mr. COBDEN's) friend, Mr. SUMNER, and began, "You invite my attention to a statement made by Mr. LAIRD." [" Order, order."]

The Speaker, again interposing, said that the honorable gentleman might make any statement that he thought necessary; but to read a letter referring to a speech made by a member of that House, was out of order. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. COBDEN would then content himself by saying that he was informed that no order had been sent by the American Government to any firm in this country for the building of vessels-of-war. According to the memorial he had presented, he would assert that we were bound by motives of self-interest to put down these proceedings. The English Government had never made a complaint to America which was not immediately attended to, and the grievance, if any, redressed, and this was the case, not only during the disturbances in Canada, but also during the war with Russia. The fact was that public opinion in the United States was in favor of maintaining this neutrality code. The claim of the American for indemnity for the seizures by the Confederate vessels built in England was under international, and not under municipal, law; and it was no answer to them to say that the law under which our Government acted was a municipal law. The fact was that the gentlemen who built these ships were, for their own small gains, placing this country in a situation of great danger and embarrassment. He trusted that the Government would exercise the utmost vigilance in preventing these armed vessels from leaving our shores. He thought that the arguments both of the noble Earl (RUSSELL) and the Solicitor-General contained a fallacy, because they confounded two things—the evidence necessary to detain, and that which was necessary to convict these vessels. A Custom-house officer ought to have been placed on board to prevent the escape of the *Alabama*, which got away under pretence of taking a party of ladies and gentlemen on a pic-nic. It would be sufficient if one clause were added to the Customs' Consolidation Act enacting that before a vessel of war left one of our ports for a foreign country, the builder or owner should prove for what foreign country she was intended. To interfere with the quarrels of great States could only lead to mischief, and if we now interfered in America, either by means of fitting out vessels of war or by premature recognition, we should only reproduce the same results as followed our intervention in the affairs of France, which led to the extension of the reign of terror all over Germany. He did not expect to live to see two independent nations within the United States. A great deal had been said in that House on a contrary assumption, but whatever the issue of this dreadful war might be, let this country keep clear of it. He desired nothing more than that we should be silent and sorrowful until this great war was over. [Hear.]

Mr. LAIRD was prepared to prove that every word he had said in a former debate was perfectly true, and to put his proofs in the hands of the noble Lord at the head of the Government. [Hear.] The honorable gentleman stated that the *Alabama* went out with a picnic party, but he had ascertained that she went out of a dock at night, that she anchored in the river until 11 or 12 o'clock next day, and that the war news from the shore by thousands of persons. (Mr. COBDEN—She had no clearance.) It was not necessary to take a clearance. The owner might either clear or take a register. The course pursued was to hand the builder's certificate to the owner and then he might do what he liked with her. A great deal of blame had been cast upon the English Government, but what had been the orders given by the American Government to the *Tuscarora*? She was running about the country after the *Alabama*, but orders were given to her not to enter the Mersey. The last movement must have been made in forgetfulness of my caution about British jurisdiction, for even had he found No. 290 in that region, I had in previous conversations with him explained the reason why I should not consider it good policy to attempt her capture near the coast. In point of fact, this proceeding put an end to every chance of his success."

The honorable member stated that the *Alabama* had never been in a Confederate port, but that was not necessary so long as she carried the Confederate commission. If we were at war with America, and the Admiral on the North American station captured vessels that were likely to be useful, did the honorable gentleman suppose that he would be obliged to sent them into Portsmouth harbor and wait for their return? No, if he met a vessel received a commission from a belligerent Government she became a recognized vessel-of-war, and must be so regarded. A proof that the American Government admitted the lawfulness of the captures made by the *Alabama* was that they had recognized the bonds given by the officers of the ships seized and liberated by the *Alabama*. They thus recognized the whole proceeding under which she became a Confederate vessel and received a *Confederate commission*, and they could not back out of it. (Hear, hear.) The memorial presented by the hon. gentleman was signed by 20 of the ship-owners of Liverpool. They might be *very respectable persons, but they were too small a number to claim to represent the ship-owners of Liverpool*. Many of these he had signed it had, he was told, done so with the understanding that other nations were to do the same. It had been proposed to make the law more stringent, and that any one undertaking an order for building a ship should prove for whom she was intended. But there was this difference between ships and cannon, that ships might be used for peaceful purposes, while cannon and muskets could only be turned to one use. The Northern States got all they wanted from this country. They imported largely our arms and ammunition, and as the same thing they wished to stop a legitimate branch of industry. As a proof how easily vessels built for purpose of commerce might be converted into vessels of war, he might mention that in 1859 he thought it desirable to strengthen the local defences of each port by adapting the ferry-boats, tug and steamboats to purposes of defence. He laid a proposition before the Admiralty, and also before Lord HARDINGE, by whom it was warmly taken up, offering to adapt 40 or 50 of these vessels at an expense of from £250 to £300, for the purposes of defence. The Admiralty sent down a staff officer of the navy, who made a survey, and reported that for £200 or £300 these vessels might be made to carry, some 32s and others 68-pounders, then the most efficient gun in the service. He (Mr. Laird) would indeed take any ship, and at a small cost adapt her to carry some of the largest guns of the service. While the honorable gentleman (Mr. COBDEN) was turning his attention to the breach of the Foreign Enlistment act, he could have wished that he had made inquiries into the enlistment of men for the Federal army that was now going on in Ireland. If he would advise with the American Minister on this point, he might do a great deal of good to the people of Ireland. If The Hon. gentleman, however, persisted in seeing only one side of the question. [Hear, hear.] The Chief Baron had given a strong opinion that the law was on the side of those who had built the *Alexandra*. The Hon. member had vouched for the readiness of the Americans to abstain from infringing the law in this respect. He wished, however, to relate to the House what took place in regard to the *America*, a vessel which was built, manned, armed and equipped in the United States, and which was taken out by Capt. HUSSON to Petropaulowski for the Russian Government. Capt. HUSSON

"Expressed his deep chagrin at the unexpected termination of the war, as this *America* was only one of a fleet that were preparing for the same Government and purpose, and added that in the event of another year's war, they would have swept the Pacific of the English vessels."

In confirmation of this statement he would read a memorandum made by an officer on board the *Savannah*:

"The *America* came into Rio de Janeiro, on her way round from New-York to Petropaulowski. When she was in Rio the Captains of the English and French men-of-war lying there wanted to overhaul her, but the Brazilian Government would not permit it. They then determined to overhaul her after she left the harbor. Commander CRAVEN, who was commander of the United States squadron at Rio, in the frigate *Savannah*, in order to protect the *America*, ordered her to take the *Savannah* in tow, which effectually prevented the English and French searching the *America*. One of the crew of the *America* gave the British Consul at Rio information of the *America* having her guns in her hold ready to mount. The *America* was commanded by Capt. HUSSON, an Ex-Lieutenant in the United States Navy."

Lastly, an officer of the British navy stated in a letter:

"The *America* laid in the Pulas River for some weeks during the months of April and May, 1863. She had the flag of Count PUTILATIN flying at the signing of the treaty of Tien-tsin, May, 1858, and was well known to every naval officer present as having been built in America for the Russians. She had an American eagle on her stern."

So far from the American Government keeping faith with that of Great Britain during the war with Russia, they allowed the *America* to get away, and gave orders to the American Admiral to protect her against the search of the English and French officers. (Hear, hear.)

Lord PALMERSTON said: Sir, I have listened with great attention to the speech of my honorable friend the member for Rochdale; but it appears to me that he and Her Majesty's Government, and I think the country at large, start in the consideration of the matter to which he has directed the attention of the House from different points of departure. We look upon the two parties who are now in arms against each other in America as each of them belligerents, and, therefore, alike entitled, as far as our neutral position is concerned, to all the privileges and rights which appertain to belligerents. Now, it seems to me that that which is running in the head of the honorable gentleman, and which guides and directs the whole of his reasoning, is the feeling, although perhaps disguised to himself, that the Union is still in legal existence, that there are not in America two belligerent parties, but a legitimate Government and a rebellion against that Government. Now, that places the two parties in a very different position from that in which it is our duty to consider them. Now, what is the duty of a neutral in regard to two belligerents, and what are the rights of neutrals? The American Government have laid down the position for themselves, because they have declared that a neutral is at liberty to furnish a belligerent with anything that the belligerent may choose to buy, whether it be ships, arms, ammunition, or anything else, no restriction is imposed on a neutral in furnishing a belligerent even with those things which are material ingredients in the conduct of military operations. Therefore on no international law has the Federal Government any right whatever to complain of this or any other country that may supply a party in arms against the Federals with anything they may choose to buy. I cannot in the abstract concur with my honorable friend in thinking that there is any distinction in principle between muskets, gunpowder, bullets, and cannon, on the one side, and ships on the other. [Hear.] These are things by which war is carried on, and you are equally assisting belligerents by supplying them with muskets, cannon, and ammunition, as you are by furnishing them with ships that are to operate in the war. What has been the practice of the United States government themselves? The honorable member for Birkenhead has alluded to the case of a ship built in the United States when we were at war with Russia. We complained, and the ship was examined and declared by the local authorities to be free from any ground for molestation. Nevertheless, there was the best reason for believing that the ship was destined for the Russian Government and for naval operations in the Eastern seas, where the Russian Government most wanted such assistance. We had reason to believe that other ships were then building in America for the same purpose, and would have been used if the war had continued. Therefore, I hold that, on the mere ground of international law, belligerents have no right to complain if merchants—I do not say the Government, for that would be interference—on a mercantile transaction, supply one of the belligerents, not only with arms and cannon, but also with ships destined for warlike purposes. But, then, in our case, there comes in, no doubt, the municipal law. The American Government have a distinct right to expect that a neutral will enforce its municipal law, if it be in their favor. Then comes the question whether the Government has done that which a Government is enabled to do, and ought to do; and I contend that we have. My honorable friend says that we ought to have prevented ships from being built which were evidently destined for war. But it was very well said by the honorable member for Birkenhead that you cannot draw a distinction between ships that may evidently be built for warlike purposes, and those that may be eventually applied to warlike purposes. He has mentioned what everybody knows, that when we came to consider our means of naval defence we found a great number of mercantile steamers in our ports which might, in a short time, and at a small expense, be converted into efficient vessels of war, and made available for the defence of the country. Take what has happened. One of the ship employed in the service of the Confederate to prey on the commerce of the Federals was the *Nashville*. Now, what was the *Nashville*? Suppose she had been built in this country, what possibility had we under the Foreign Enlistment Act of preventing her from leaving this country? Two weeks on board a Southampton docks. She was a steamer very much like those that go up and down the Thames, with a glass room built on deck, and furnished below with a great number of berths for passengers. But they put guns on board, and being able to steam with great rapidity, the *Nashville* could easily capture and destroy any merchantman. In the same way a ship might be built in this country capable of being converted into a ship-of-war, but with respect to which, while building, it would be perfectly impossible to prove by any legal construction that she was intended for a ship-of-war, and, therefore, liable to be interfered with. The learned gentleman complained that the Government have not exercises the vigilance incumbent on them in such a matter, and that they have relied entirely on receiving information from the Minister of the United States; but that is not the fact. The Home-office have employed all the means that could with propriety be used, and in some cases complaints have been made that they have employed more stringent means than they ought to do. We are not in the habit in this country of employing that system of spies which is resorted to in other countries; still, the Government have thought it their duty to employ people openly and legitimately to obtain information. With regard to the *Alabama*, an explanation has been given by the honorable member for Birkenhead. With regard to the *Alexandra*, the attention of the Government having been called to the construction of the vessel, steps were taken to stop and seize her. The trial came off, but the judgment of the Court was against the Government, the Court deciding that, under the Foreign Enlistment act, the Government had no right to seize her. Exception has been taken to that ruling, but I am afraid the question cannot be decided until next November. I really think there is no ground on which either honorable gentleman or the Federal Government can found any complaint that Her Majesty's Government have not done all that the municipal law entitles them to do in regard to the fitting out of ships in this country. There is a further difficulty. I will suppose a ship built of such a character that you might safely say it was built for warlike purposes. Then you must prove who it is intended for. The honorable gentleman assumes that parties may be in combination to evade the law; but in this case nothing can be clearer than to show that a ship is not intended for the particular State for which she is supposed to be built. The honorable gentleman suggests that we ought to amend the Foreign Enlistment Act, and add the word "building," as well as "armed and equipped." But that goes beyond the question of ships-of-war. You put an end to a branch of trade—the building of ships of commerce for foreign States. [Hear.] You would thus go beyond what even the honorable gentleman contemplates. I say nothing about the question of altering your law, to suit the convenience of any foreign Government, or at any particular moment. We undertook a change in the law some years ago, not in deference to any demand from a foreign Government, but because we thought, as gentlemen and men of honor, the Government and Parliament of this country were bound to do what we proposed to protect an allied Sovereign from the personal danger to which he was exposed from conspirators in this country. We did it spontaneously, but no such principle applies to this case, for to pursue the course the honorable gentleman recommends would be fettering our own legitimate industry and commerce, and I do not think the House would agree to such a change. I think that we ought to endeavor to enforce our law as far as we can, and that wherever we learn that there are ships being built presumably for a belligerent, between which and other belligerents we profess to be neutral, we ought to enforce our law as far as courts of law can enable us. That will be the course pursued by the Government. As regards one of the iron-clads to which my honorable friend has referred, I am informed that the French Consul claims it for the Emperor of the French. [Mr. COBDEN shook his head.] How that is I cannot say.

Secretary Welles' Letter.

Following is the letter referred to in the preceding debate:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 19, 1863.

DEAR SIR—You invite my attention to the speech of Mr. JOHN LAIRD delivered in the British House of Commons on the 27th March, in which he represents that the Secretary of the Navy made application to him, through an agent or agents, to build vessels for the Government of the United States. Mr. LAIRD remarks:

"Now, I will go a step further about the Northern States. In 1861, just after the war broke out, a friend of mine—whom I have known for many years—was over here, and came to see me with a view of getting vessels built to take out to the American Government—the Northern Government. Its agents in this country made inquiries," &c., &c.

It is not improbable that Mr. LAIRD and his friends may have interchanged views on the subject of building vessels for the United States as a private money-making affair; but it is not true that any application to build a vessel for this Government was ever made to that gentleman, directly or indirectly, by myself or by any agent of the Navy Department. No person or persons have been employed by me as agents, or been authorized by the Navy Department, or by the American Government, to make application to Mr. LAIRD, or the firm of which he is a member, or to any other person or firm abroad, to build a vessel or vessels for the Government of the United States, or for the navy of the United States.

I remember applications were made to me at the beginning of the rebellion, by persons professing to be the agents of British or foreign firms, to procure vessels to be built for this Government, and I have an indistinct remembrance that this Department was importuned by more than one person in behalf of the Messrs. LAIRD, and very probably they, like others, presented plans and solicited our views; but I pursued a uniform and undeviating policy in regard to each and all of these applications, declining. In every instance, any proposition to build, or procure to be built, vessels for our navy abroad.

When, however, Mr. LAIRD stated or intimated in the House of Commons, that any agent of the Secretary of the American Navy, as of the Navy Department, approached him with "a view of getting vessels built in this country (Great Britain) for the American Government," he stated what was not true. I have never, at any time, had such purpose in view, and, consequently, I have never authorized any person to act as my agent, or as the agent of the Navy Department, or of the American Government, to procure vessels to be built without the limits of the United States. I am, very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER.

THE POSITION OF LEE'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

It is believed among army officers that all LEE's forces, excepting A. P. HILL's corps, are south of the Rapidan, and that a single brigade of LONGSTREET's corps occupies the old works near Fredericksburgh.

Riotous Barn-burners Assessed.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Gen. SCHENCK to-day issued an order assessing a number of citizens of the Fifth Electoral District of Hartford County, Md., to the amount of 3000 for the destruction of the barn and other property of GEORGE M. FORD, enrolling officer of that District.

Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Sales of Five-twenties to-day are reported to the amount of $1,250,000. Deliveries of bonds are being made to July 24.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Northern Light, with $284,915 in Treasure.

Affairs in Central and South America.

The steamer *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall July 27, arrived yesterday morning. The following is her specie list:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

L. McMurray & Co..	$1,000	Frank Baker	$6,000
H. Cohen & Co	56,200	J. B. Newton	23,456
A. S. Rosenbaum&Co	20,400	C. H. Grant & Co	5,123
Duncan,Sherm'n&Co	34,186	Wells, Fargo & Co.	85,000
Dr. M. Settle & Co.	50,000	Order	45,569
Total			$221,835

FROM ASPINWALL.

A. B. Sands	$4600	Parsons & Pettit	$750
Wells, Fargo & Co....	1,573	Colgate & Hoffman...	800
Total			53,367
Grand Total			$284,910

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Overthrow of Gen. Barrios Probable—Recent Movements in Salvador—All Quiet in the Interior.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, July 27, 1863.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, from Central American ports, arrived here on the 21st inst., bringing twenty passengers and the following

FREIGHT.—For Southampton—687 seroons cochineal, 17 bags coffee, 1 package merchandise. For Liverpool—962 seroons cochineal, 12 seroons silver ore, 1 bale hats, 8 bales cotton, 9 bales deer-skins. For New-York—349 seroons cochineal, 6 cases balsam, 37 bales deerskins. For Aspinwall—137 casks sugar. For San Francisco—309 bags coffee, 1 package samples. For Panama—3 packages merchandise, 20 bags rice, 2 bags cocoa, 31 bags coffee, 11 boxes sugar, 3 bales mats.

SPECIE.—For England, $9,859; for New-York, $1,802; for Aspinwall, $1,200; for Panama, $1,460. Total, $14,121.

Dates by this arrival are from Guatemala to the 11th, Salvador 16th, Nicaragua 17th, and Costa Rica 18th inst. The news from the belligerent Republics indicates the total overthrow of Gen. BARRIOS and his Government in Salvador. In my last I informed you that Gen. BARRIOS was strongly intrenched at Santa Ana, prepared to defend his position to the last extremity, and that Gen. CABRERA was at Chalchuapa, three leagues distant, also intrenched, watching an opportunity to strike a blow which would tell against BARRIOS, who considered himself perfectly able to repel any attack and to drive the invaders from the country. While affairs were in this position BARRIOS received information from his Capital that a faction was preparing there to "pronounce" against him and in favor of any Government which CABRERA might dictate; upon which he immediately set out for San Salvador, where he arrived before the pronunciamiento was made. The leaders in the movement, among whom was JOSE A. GONZALEZ, (brother of one of the principal Generals in the army of BARRIOS at Santa Ana,) escaped during the night.

Gen. GONZALEZ, who seemed to be acquainted with what was going on in the Capital, caused a large part of the army, after the departure of BARRIOS, to pronounce in favor of himself, informing the soldiers that BARRIOS had been deposed, and the Presidency imposed upon him (GONZALEZ.) Several Generals and about six hundred men who refused to join in the movement were allowed to leave for San Salvador, where they arrived on the 4th inst. GONZALEZ opened a correspondence with CABRERA, and offered to join forces with him, on condition of being recognized as President of Salvador by CABRERA. This condition was refused by CABRERA, who had determined to support Don FRANCISCO DUENAS (defeated before the people in the last election) for that office. On the 3d inst. CABRERA attacked the forces under GONZALEZ, and, though once repulsed with heavy loss, succeeded in occupying Santa Ana, and entirely dispersing the Salvadorean army.

The movement against BARRIOS appears to have been well organized and wide-spread, since he now controls only the district of which the Capital is the centre; all the others are in the hands of Gen. CABRERA or the disaffected. CABRERA has established a Provisional Government, with Don F. DUENAS at its head as President, in the Departments of Sonsonate and Santa Ana.

There seems little chance now that BARRIOS will be able to sustain himself against his enemies, and with him will fall the most prominent leader of the anti-priest Government party in Central America.

From Honduras we hear that Gen. CELNA, of Guatemala, after defeating the army of Honduras in the plains of Santa Rosa, had installed Don JOSE MARIA MEDINA Provisional President of the Republic, and then hastened to join CABRERA in Salvador.

There is nothing important from Nicaragua, beyond the report that MARTINEZ, in view of the success of CABRERA's forces in Honduras, has sent to recall his troops from the frontier of that country. The near approach of the cotton planting season will probably hasten the President in getting his troops where he can disband them, so that their labor may be made available for the plantations.

Costa Rica remains quiet.

Nothing new from the interior. All quiet and seems likely to remain so for a while.

The new and exceedingly liberal Constitution of the State of Panama, passed by the Legislature now in session, was proclaimed on the 25th inst., with "due solemnity," and became a law from that date.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Political Affairs in Chili—Cotton Culture—War About the Guano Deposits Threatened by Bolivia—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, July 27, 1863.

The regular British mail steamer *Bogota*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived here on the 23d inst., with sixty-four passengers and the following

FREIGHT.—For Southampton—336 seroons bark, 20 pkgs. general merchandise, 4 seroons bales. For Liverpool—758 seroons bark, 169 bales cotton, 180 bales wool, 174 pkgs. India-rubber, 117 bales orchilla, 90 bales tobacco, 45 bags cocoa, 146 pkgs. silver ores, 4 pkgs. general merchandise. For New-York—42 seroons bark, 39 bales goatskins, 300 hides, 3 pkgs. general merchandise. For Central America—2 pkgs. specie, valued at $4,600. For Panama—400 bags flour, 204 pkgs. general merchandise, 7 pkgs. specie, valued at $4,194.

The *Bogota's* dates are from Valparaiso to July 2, Callao and Lima to the 13th inst. The news is not very interesting or important. In Chili, internal politics are receiving a great deal of attention. The Press seems to be principally engrossed in stirring up dissatisfaction with the present Ministry, but the general opinion expressed in private letters is that the Government is strong enough to carry out its so-called conservative programme. The culture of cotton is being agitated, and parties who have exhibited some very fine specimens of the staple, raised in Chili, are endeavoring to obtain a monopoly of the privilege of planting it in that country.

A new floating dock, 250 feet long and 80 feet broad, is to be constructed at Valparaiso. It is expected to be ready by December next.

There has been nothing new in business circles since my last.

A Bolivian decree, dated June 5, authorizes the Government to declare war with Chili, unless the latter country shall come to an amicable arrangement in regard to the Mejillones guano deposits and the Desert of Atacama. The Chilenians, since they have taken possession of the disputed district, will probably hold on to it, and are quite amused at the idea of a war with Bolivia.

The advices from the Argentine Confederation are very meagre, and are but a repetition of the usual stories heretofore given, of continued civil war. At last accounts Montevideo was threatened by the revolutionists, who had cut off all communication between that city and other important points in the Republic.

The dispute between Peru and Brazil, about the right of navigating the Amazon, has been amicably settled. The Company which claimed an exclusive privilege under a grant from the Government of Brazil, have given up their claim, and the river is open to the enterprise of both countries.

The Commission from the United States for the adjustment of certain claims pending between the citizens of the United States and Peru had arrived at Lima, and been most cordially received.

The Government has decided to construct a new wharf at the port of Huaman, on which operations are to be commenced at once.

A WESTERN SOLDIER AND ORATOR.

Speech of Maj.-Gen. John A. Logan, at Duquoin, Illinois, on Friday, July 31, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois, one of the boldest and most dashing leaders in the army of Gen. GRANT, and who returned North on a brief visit after the fall of Vicksburgh, delivered a long, eloquent and thoroughly Western Speech at Duquoin, (Ill.,) on the 31st ult. An immense concourse of people had gathered to hear him; and as he has long been the representative Democratic man of Southern Illinois, both there and in Washington, his speech produced a profound effect.

It is with great pleasure, he said, that I meet this assemblage multitude for the purpose of addressing them, and giving to them my views in reference to the present condition of the country. I want to remark to you, before proceeding to discuss what I consider the most important question that can be brought before any people for their calm and mature deliberation, that I do not propose to make any political speech. I am not canvassing this part of the country for the purpose of promoting the interests or advancing the welfare of any political organization, whether you call it Democratic, Republican, or anything else. My intention is not either to assist the one or to interfere with or depart from the other. I have since I have been in the army of the United States—which is now about two years—at all times eschewed politics. I have had nothing to do with partisan organizations on one side or the other. [Cries of "That's so."] Nor do I propose to have anything to do with them as long as I am a soldier of the United States Government in the field, placed there to oppose the common enemy of our land and nation. [Applause.] There are many things, however, that we, who are in the field, have a right to speak of to our countrymen and fellow-citizens. There are many things, my friends, that we take an interest in, as well as you at home. I suppose we feel as much interest in this country and its internal government as you possibly can, and for that reason I have been induced to discuss some of the questions before the people of this country and State.

THE WAR AND OUR DUTY.

It is not necessary for me to tell this intelligent audience that the war in which we are now engaged, is one of great magnitude and importance. It is one, my friends, that will settle the fate of this Government either one way or the other. While it is going on, it is clearly and plainly the duty of each and every one of its citizens to reflect in reference to that which is for the greatest and best interest of themselves and the whole people, and to act in such a manner as will be best calculated to promote the general welfare of our country. We first find then, a Government with a Constitution sufficient to protect—amply protect—the rights of persons and property, political, civil and religious, of all classes of persons. We find a Government with a Constitution better than has ever been formed by men in any age or country or clime, with privileges, rights and protection that each man is entitled to, in all parts of the Government, clearly defined and distinctly marked out. With this kind of a Government—with this kind of a Constitution—let us ask ourselves what is our duty to that Government? What do we owe to a Government that gives us such rights and privileges—that has such a Constitution—that has such institutions as ours confers upon us and upon mankind who avail themselves of it? What do we owe to a Government that extends its protecting power over each and every one of us? What do we owe to a Government that protects our rights, our liberties, our reputations, our property, and extends to us all the protection that any man on earth could require? Now, my friends, we have just the kind of Government I have spoken of; or, rather, we had such a one. [A Voice—We'll have it again.] LOGAN—We'll make a big try." [Laughter.] What then is the duty we owe to that Government? I'll tell you in a few words. We owe it our first allegiance as American citizens. We owe our first allegiance to that Government paramount to any State, county, section or territory. We owe it our first allegiance as citizens. We are in duty bound to protect that Government under whose ægis we have so long enjoyed peace, prosperity and security. As citizens who have received protection from it, it is our duty to stand by it in all its perils, in all its trials, all its wants, in everything; it makes no matter what it is. It is our duty to see that at no time that Government is destroyed—that at no time the rights and privileges of its citizens are interfered with or molested. [Applause.] This being the case then, I will now bring to your attention the point I am driving at. It is this—when a country like this is in war, what is the duty of its citizens? Now if we owe our first allegiance to that Government—if we are bound to respect its laws and in good faith carry them out—why, then, if that is the nature of our obligation to it, we are bound to prevent, in every way possible, in every manner within our power, any interference with it in any way whatever. We are bound to resist any blow aimed at its vitality. We are bound to go between it and its antagonist, be he who he may, what power under heaven it may, we are bound to shield it with our strong arms in its hour of danger. [Applause.]

THE "UNHOLY" WAR.

And now I come to tell you how this unholy war, as some tender-hearted brethren please to call it, was brought about. Instead of submitting to the Constitution of the United States, instead of observing its provisions and acting in good faith toward the people who composed this Government, instead of acting in good faith toward the Government that had extended its protecting hand over them, what did these infernal rascals down here—these Southern brethren, as some people in the North, who are piously opposed to the war, call them—what did they do? Why, I'll tell you what they did; but you all know very well without my telling you. They organized one of the foulest, most disgraceful, half-concealed, cowardly conspiracies that ever was organized by any set of men on earth against one of the very best Governments that ever existed on the face of God Almighty's green earth. Why was that conspiracy organized? What was the reason for it? What cause had its originators for it? What harm, I ask any honest-minded man in my hearing, what harm had the Government then done these men? Had it trampled their rights in any way whatever? Had it attempted to interfere with them or to oppress them in the least? Had it stricken them from the roll of honor? Had it taken from them any fame that they were justly entitled to as part and parcel of this Government? Had it sought to destroy them? Had it sought to obliterate their State Governments or any thing of that kind? In what respect, I ask, had the Government of the United States acted in bad faith toward these people? As a Government it had acted in no respect toward them but what it had toward each and every one else. It had acted in good faith; it had executed its labor in good faith. Even if it had failed to execute its laws in good faith, the Government itself was not responsible. They were individual acts, never officially sanctioned. I say that the Government itself had never interfered with the rights of a single citizen of the United States. Why, then, should these men organize in this conspiracy? For what cause was it done? Was it because the Government was a bad one? Was it because they expected to establish a better one? Certainly not. Was it because they expected to have a better Constitution? Certainly not. Why, then, was it? I want any man to tell me—to give me one single, solitary reason for the organization of this accursed conspiracy. These reasons that are given as individual reasons, against individuals, are no reasons at all. For, as I said before, the Government cannot be held responsible for such acts. It is only responsible for the record it makes officially of itself. How was this conspiracy organized? By whom? It was organized by JEFF. DAVIS, the most damnable traitor to his country that God Almighty ever let live, or that man ever saw on the face of the earth. He it was who put up the job with his minions, and for what purpose? Not for the purpose of restoring peace and harmony—not for the purpose of assisting and encouraging the Government in its onward march of improvement and perfection—not for the purpose of benefiting his own people—not for the purpose of being of any benefit to any man, woman or child in the South or in the North, but for the reason that certain gentlemen in some parts of the country had got a little too large for their boots, and they proposed among themselves to make themselves the great "I Am" of this continent. But it can't be done, gentlemen, I tell you so now in sincerity—you can't do it—no use of trying. [Applause.] Yes, these men thought if they could not be Presidents and Cabinet officers by election, they would be so by blood and carnage and in violation of the laws of this land and of every other land.

But it is said that a great many things have been done not only by the Administration, but by the army, that are so outrageous that the people can't stand it any longer. Well, let us see. I want to contrast the views of some gentlemen at the North with the views of their Southern brethren. JEFF. DAVIS says—so does ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS—that the usurpations of President LINCOLN are such that the idea of reconstructing the Government is perfectly ridiculous. My God! Ain't it astonishing that JEFF. DAVIS should talk about any man being a usurper? I hear that JEFF. says Northern people are usurping powers that don't belong to them, and that never have been guaranteed to them. These are the kind of speeches they make to the people of the South. But JEFF. doesn't turn round to the people, and say to them, "I forgot to say to you that we were exercising a little too much power ourselves, but we'll not mind that just now—we'll talk of that hereafter." So it seems to be forgotten in this country when speeches are made about the usurpations of power. They forget that JEFF. and his crowd are doing anything wrong. Oh, no! They are honest and clever people; they all belong to the Church—all say their prayers. But we are a set of wicked devils usurping power that don't belong to us, and all the time violating the Constitution that these pious people in the South respect so much, and have such a yearning for. We are a set of Northern sinners and there is no salvation for us; but down South they never sin against God, man, or the Constitution of the United States. That's what we are told here in the North—right here in the State of Illinois. [Laughter.]

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

It is said that the very idea of forcing a man into the army under the Conscript law is infamous. Let us see. What is a Conscription law? It is a law enacted by the legislative power of the country for the protection of the Government, for enrolling soldiers to defend the Government against all its foes, foreign or domestic. Do those people who talk of the infamous, the odious Conscription bill, not know that there is not a Government on top of earth but passes a Conscription law whenever they desire to raise troops for any emergence whatever? Some Governments raise troops without Conscription laws. They just issue proclamation, and tell the people to march up and be soldiers without further notice. This is the way they do in the land of JEFF. [Laughter.] He issued an order the other day without any act of Congress. They have to go forward and deliver themselves up, or they will be arrested and shot as deserters. But that is all right, of course, because JEFF. does it. He has a right to do that; but if the President of the United States or the Congress of the United States happen to pass a Conscription law when we have not troops enough to put down this rebellion, it is an outrage. I want to say this: If I was President of the United States, and had the power, and if JEFF. DAVIS or any other JEFF. was fighting against the Government to destroy it, whether I had a Conscription law or not, I would have soldiers. [Applause.] And every man I found trying to excite sedition or to produce dissatisfaction in the army that was fighting for the Government, I would hang on the first tree I came to. [Applause.] That's what I'd do with them.

THE NEW-YORK RIOTS.

Whenever gentlemen talk in this country about obeying law, and about the violation of the Constitution; whenever gentlemen in this or any other country are denouncing men for the exercise of power, that doesn't belong to them, by, in God's name, let them try and obey the laws themselves before they talk to others about it. Look at New-York. Here is a conscription law attempted to be enforced for the purpose of raising soldiers to fight for the old flag that was carried by Washington on many a bloody field; that our fathers and brothers have waved and spoken in the face of the enemy until they trembled with fear because of the power that was known to be in that old banner; to fight by the side of veterans who have for over two years marched to the music of the Union; to fight for old Yankee Doodle, as we always did. But men were told that this law must be opposed, that mobs must be raised to prevent its enforcement; and these men, who invite the mob spirit in New-York, are clamorers for the Constitution and laws. They want the letter of the Constitution adhered to. They want the laws all administered properly. In New-York, gentlemen will get up and make speeches, and talk about usurpation in office, and the unjust exercise of power, and all this, to do what? To make people law-abiding, Constitution-loving citizens? No, but to excite the populace to every deed of violence and atrocity, to make them resist the law openly; to make them willfully murder their fellow-citizens in the streets; to make them commit acts of robbery, murder and arson. Was not that the result of these teachings in New-York? What did they do for the people whom they excited thus? Did they prevent any of them from being enrolled? No; but they rendered the streets of New-York to flow with the blood of their fellow-citizens. And so it will always be when such riots are attempted, because the Government has the power to put them down, and will put them down, and the gentlemen who try to excite mobs will be the first to suffer; they will be the first to run out of the country to get rid of the law, too. [Applause.]

There are a great many other objections to the prosecution of this war. I hear it said that enough blood has been spilt already; that we ought to stop it; that this war ought to cease. I hear of men making speeches around through the country, and appealing to the women and children to know if this war has not gone on long enough, and if it ought not to be stopped before any more blood is shed. They appeal to the old gray-headed men, and they say, "You have lost your brothers, and sons, and grandsons. The soil is wet with their blood. It is a bloody war, an unnatural war, hence let us stop it." Fellow-citizens, it is true that many a brave man has been lost. We have lost many a brave soldier. Perry County has buried many of her cherished sons. On the soil of the South we have buried many more, who there sleep the sleep that knows no waking. But we have buried them with honor. They have died like true patriots and soldiers, shouting "let me die like a soldier of the Union." I would rather die like a soldier than live like a traitor. [Applause.] They want to stop the war to prevent the further effusion of blood. Fellow-citizens, this Government is a Government that we all love or once loved. We love the people, the country, the rivers, the rocks, the trees, everything in it. They are ours. It is our people, our rivers, our lakes, our shores, our rocks, our mountains, our rills, our hollows. It is our people, our Government, the best and brightest that ever existed on earth, and before I would see this war stop until the Government is restored in all its former power and supremacy, I would rather see the graves of ourselves, our sons and our brothers, mountains high. I would rather see carcasses sufficient to make bridges across the widest streams before this war should stop, until the true soldier of the Union could wave his sabre in his strong right hand and cleave the head from every traitor in the land. [Loud applause.] This Government is worth fighting for. It is worth generations and centuries of war. It is worth the lives of the best and noblest men in the land, and may they all be sacrificed before the war shall stop and leave an armed traitor in the land. [Applause.] We will fight for this Government for the sake of ourselves and our children. Our little ones will read in history of the men who stood by the Government in its dark and gloomy hours, and it shall be the proud boast of many that their fathers died in this glorious struggle for American liberty. [Applause.]

PEACE MEN.

Some people call themselves peace men. Great God, fellow-citizens, we are all peace men. Is there a man here that is not for peace? Not at all. But how are you for it? Do these gentlemen tell you how they are for peace? I want them to tell me. Is this a dirty, cowardly peace, a disgraceful peace that divides our Government, or what sort of peace is it? If I were a politician or a statesman, and if I were to get up before the community and tell them I was for a thing, I would give them the reason for it. You hear peace speeches made very often. We are for peace, they say, I say so, too. I am for peace as much as any man can be. We will meet them half-way and shake hands on this proposition. We are both for peace. But I will tell you what sort of a peace I am for. I am not for a peace at any price, but I am for this sort of a peace: before this rebellion broke out, we had peace. Before the rebels raised armies to fight against our Government, we had peace. While the Stars and Stripes floated from Maine to California, and from the lakes in the North to the gulfs in the South, we had peace. While the same martial music was played in every town and hamlet throughout the length and breadth of the land, we had peace. While we had one army, one navy, one President, one flag, one Constitution, we enjoyed peace. Then, I say, I am for the same kind of peace again, and so help me God, I want no other kind. [Applause.] I am for the same country and the same Constitution. And I can tell these gentlemen how they can get peace to-morrow. You once were the State of Mississippi, belonging to the United States Government; you were once the State of Louisiana; you belonged to the United States. You took up the puny arm of rebellion. You mustered yourselves against the Government, and brought war and bloodshed. You did all these things. Now lay down your arms as rebels ought to do, pay obedience to the Government, again say, that I owed allegiance to the Government of the United States once, I owe it again. Walk back as a whipped child (as you are and will be worse, if you don't quit soon) to a fond and indulgent parent, who loved you and gave you nourishment. Now, my fellow-citizens, that is the kind of peace I am for. [Applause.] Now, these other gentlemen, who talk about peace, don't tell you what kind of a peace they want. Well, I can tell you. I don't want any man to understand by my argument that I am striking at any party or any set of men. I only strike at individuals who are trying to ruin the country. If, however, the shoe fits anybody, I can't help it. This is a free country. He can do as he pleases about it, I suppose. Now let us see what sort of peace some men are for. Some men are in favor of peace, expecting to gain peace by stopping the "further offensive prosecution" of the war. They are opposed to the further offensive prosecution of the war. What does that mean? It means this: When we marched to Fort Henry, that was an offensive prosecution of the war; when we marched on Fort Donelson, that was an offensive prosecution of the war; when we marched on each and every battle-field, it was an offensive prosecution of the war. As long as we keep our armies in the Southern States and make them recognise the Constitution of the United States and the supremacy of the laws, it is an offensive prosecution of the war. If that is correct, I want to take the language I see reported in some of the speeches made on this subject, and sift it a little. Their argument is this: a further prosecution of the war is unconstitutional, therefore, we are for peace. They all declare that to be their position on this subject. We fought the battle of Thompson's Hills on the 1st of May and whipped the rebels; that was an offensive prosecution of the war, and that was unconstitutional. When we fought them at Raymond, and whipped them, it was an offensive prosecution of the war. The battle of Jackson was an offensive prosecution of the war—it was very offensive to the rebels. (Laughter.) When we fought the battle of Black River it was an offensive prosecution of the war. When we invested Vicksburgh, it was an unconstitutional act, being an offensive prosecution of the war. When we took thirty-two thousand prisoners, we went beyond the limits of the Constitution very much indeed. That was the most offensive act of the war, and we ought to apologize to JEFF. for having done such a thing. [Applause.] According to these arguments, each battle we have fought to open the Mississippi River was an unconstitutional fight. We is unconstitutional to take Vicksburgh? That was an offensive prosecution of the war. Then I want those gentlemen to tell me what they mean. They want us not to prosecute this war any further. We are to withdraw our armies from the South. We are to take them out of Mississippi, Tennessee, Virginia, and all other States that they are now in, and cease to prosecute the war offensively any further. We are to say to the rebels, "Now, gentlemen, we won't do anything further; we'll quit a while and see if you won't behave yourselves." They'll be certain to do it, because they're that kind of men. Well, now, what will be the result of this? If we stop the active and offensive prosecution of the war, in three months they will have Columbus, Ky., the whole Mississippi River, and all the territory that we have been driving them out of for the last two years. Now, is that the kind of peace we want? [Cries of "No, no."] I want to know. These fellows either mean that they are afraid to fight themselves, and they want to stop the war for fear they will have to fight, or else the war don't suit them, because it is whipping their friends; or they don't like to see blood, for fear they will faint; or they are afraid of something, I cannot tell what. The reason that I speak of these things is because I have heard of them. I have seen these arguments made in the papers, and I like to meet them.

ABOUT CHICKEN STEALING.

If they cannot succeed in doing this, nothing will satisfy them but they must engage in the mean, contemptible, villainous work of slandering our brave soldiers, for the purpose of detracting from their usefulness, and doing injury to their cause. I believe there is one reason given through this country for stopping the war, and it is a beautiful reason, too, just like the fellows who advance it. They say that the soldiers steal chickens and hogs and cows and sheep, and that they burn houses and fences, and destroy property through the South. That is a horrible affair, really. It is dreadful to think of—this thing of stealing chickens and pigs. Well, I will tell you the truth about it. I want to talk about that to you. In the first place, these men who are talking about such things never were in the army. They don't know anything about war. They never read the history of any war on top of earth, or, if they have, they have forgotten it. No man ever heard of an army marching through a country without committing depredations in it. Men cannot all be controlled. These things will happen in spite of all the precautions that may be taken to prevent them. There are in the army, just as there are at home, men who will do wrong. Is there never a house burned in Illinois, never a hog or a horse stolen—never any robbery done at home? In the army, as at home, there are good and bad, all sorts of men. Hence we find that a great many things are done which we would rather were not done. But now I will tell you about this stealing. I know something about it. I suppose I am an efficient prosecutor of the war. Let us examine it for a moment. How did these gentlemen find out that this was going on? What do they know about it? They get the tales of some fellows who have run away in order to keep out of a fight, and who lie when they come home in order to cover up the real cause of their cowardly conduct. That is exactly the way it comes. *But do you ever hear them talk of Jeff. Davis' soldiers burning property?* Do you ever hear of JEFF.'S men stealing any chickens, or hogs, or cows? Never. Well, I have known them to do it, and they beat us at it all the time. [Laughter.] I will tell you what we do. When I started from Grand Gulf, or Bruinsburgh, with my division, we had but five days' rations. We marched to Jackson, fought two battles on the way, and when we got there, fought another, and fought two in returning to Vicksburgh, making five battles before we got to Vicksburgh, on five days' rations. We surrounded Vicksburgh, and were there fully seven days. The boys had nothing to eat but two crackers a day and a half ration of meat. I told them to take hogs, chickens and cows, and I'll do it again. [Applause.] And I will tell these gentlemen now, that whenever soldiers under me are hungry and barefooted, have got nothing to eat, and are fighting men in rebellion against this country—perhaps some of the friends of these growlers—whenever they are hungry, if I can find anything in the country for them to eat, they shall have it. [Applause.] I shall not hesitate a bit to take all I can get to feed my men. That is war—offensive war, if you like. No officer is worth a cent, or fit to be intrusted with the care and command of men, who won't do just the same thing. March through the Southern States and follow the rebel army, if you don't believe these Confederate fellows will steal all they can lay their hands on. They have no commissary and no commissary stores except what they get in the country. They take everything they come to. They live off the country through which they march. They steal all the niggers they had to keep them out of our hands, and run till doomsday, so far as I am concerned. I didn't cause them to rebel, nor did I run any of their niggers off. If they want them they may catch them—but I can tell them that they'll have a happy time doing it. But I suppose they want them all restored; they want a law passed reclaiming them; they want the army to turn nigger-hunters and slave-catchers. Well, now, when they lay down their guns and return back to the Government, let them come before a United States Court, and let that United States Court decide whether they are entitled to this property. If the Court says they shall have it, I say all right. If the Court says no, then I say "You can't come it, Squire." I don't know, but it seems to me that there is no country on earth that allows men to commit treason against its Government—allows them to commit such outrageous acts of treason as these men have committed—violate all the laws and the Constitution, and rebel against the Government, and then claim that the Government has no right to confiscate their property. There is not a Government on earth but would do it. [Applause.] Our Government ought not to hold back in this matter. History shows no example of such leniency. In some Governments they would not only confiscate their property, but they never would exchange a single prisoner taken on the field of battle. They would hang every one of them for treason. Yes, and in some Governments they would have hung some of the leaders before any battle was fought. [Applause.] They would not have given the rebels a chance to assemble an army. Now I say if their property is confiscated, let it be confiscated. If their niggers run off, let them run; clear the track for them. If they want them back again, let them go to the Courts. If they think we have violated the Constitution, let them come back to the Union, and have the question before a proper tribunal. When they come back they can go before the United States Courts of America, and settle all their grievances, and we, as good citizens, will stand by the decisions of the Courts. [Applause.]

A FEW WORDS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

I want to say a few words to you in reference to our soldiers. I have no eulogies to pass, so far as I am concerned, upon their conduct, more than what that conduct shows itself entitled to. The country knows as far as the conduct of the soldiers of the United States is concerned, they know all about it. But I want to appeal to you in behalf of these men, that while they are traveling and marching about through the rebellious States almost naked, without food sometimes, in the burning sun and in the drenching storm, in the night and in the day—while they are sleeping upon the cold, wet ground, while they are suffering all the toils and privations of camp life, such as no other soldiers ever endured before—while they are doing that which they honestly believe to be their duty to themselves and their country, and to you as their countrymen, I want you, as citizens of a loyal country, as citizens of the noble State of Illinois, to at least extend to them your sympathy, to at least feel in common with them that their cause is just, to at least think, if you cannot alleviate their sufferings and lessen their privations in the field, that your feelings are with them. Say to them, "Go on, boys, God bless you," and let the brave fellows know how you feel toward them. [Applause.] Write to them in this way; say to them, "My son, as long as there is an armed rebel in the Government, as long as there is a traitor in arms against the United States, be true to the flag of your country; be true to the oath you took when you entered the army. Do your duty, and when your country needs you no longer in the field, come home, and we will welcome you with outstretched arms. If you die, my brave son, be buried as a faithful soldier, whose last act was in discharge of a patriot's duty. Let history render your name immortal as one of the gallant men who died that his country might live. [Applause.] Let your country be proud to inscribe your name upon its banners as one of the heroic dead. Let your prayer be that the American flag may be your winding-sheet while your spirit wings its way to the haven of rest reserved for the brave soldiers of the American Union. [Applause.] Talk that way to your boys, to your husbands, to your friends, and you will hear such a shout of joy come up from the camps in the land of the free as will do your hearts good. Let the poor soldiers feel that in the performance of their arduous and fatiguing duties they have comfort at home as well as cheers in the army. Let men reflect that the graves of these many boys—some seven or eight thousand that we lost in our campaign this Summer, who were fighting for their country—only remember that their gaping wounds, while they lay weltering in their gore, like empty mouths, spoke out in thunder tones to their friends at home—"Dear friend and companion of mine, here, look at this bleeding gash that nar been made by traitorous hands. Will you not avenge my blood? Will you not unfurl the banner of your country, and lift a single joyous *anthem to the tune of this Union, while the shouts of victory are going up from each and every* battle-field in the land? Will you not avenge the blood of your brothers or your sons, killed by men who are attempting to destroy our national existence? Swear that you will—that while there is a remnant of that battle-torn flag left, you will strike such blows as will assist my country in ridding the land of all its foes." You citizens of Perry and Franklin county, who are assembled here to-day, let the words of dying DOLLINS* and a dying RAMEY speak to you. Let the last words of these noble boys who fell as brave soldiers in the ranks, speak in thunder tones to you in reference to your conduct in future. Listen to the words of Col. DOLLINS in the last agonies of death. He was a brave, true patriot as ever bled for his country's cause. When he was pierced by the leaden messenger of death, he sent back, and said he, "Boys, go on; let me see the flag of my country planted on the enemy's ramparts." The brave Ramey said: "Tell LOGAN to tell the people at home that I died an honest man and a brave soldier." So help me God, I will tell them as long as I live, that he died an honest man and a brave soldier. [Applause.] My countrymen, do not the words of such men as that speak to you with a voice that cannot be misinterpreted? They died because of traitorous hands. They died because of a rebellion against the best Government on earth. They died because they were patriots, and loved their country and their friends—loved peace, harmony and good will. They died for that reason only; and when in their graves, and a little board is put at their heads to mark the spot where they sleep the sleep of the fallen brave, you find inscribed upon it: This man died at the battle of so-and-so; a loyal man, a true Union soldier, fighting under the flag of his country. [Applause.] Can JEFF. DAVIS have such a history written on the head-board of his grave? Can it be said he died a patriot and a lover of his country? No. But in a few brief words, his history may be written on the head-board that will mark the grave where he will lie: A traitor sleeps here! This is the difference that there is between a patriot and the men who are at war against the Government. If you could only have seen the daring deeds performed by some of your sons and friends, you would never be heard again to utter a sentence against the cause they are engaged in. It would not do for me to attempt to describe them. The most magnificently grand history that can be written of the daring deeds of many men, is written on that flag that has been sent to Perry County by the Colonel of the old Thirty-first regiment. It was planted upon the bulwarks and ramparts of Vicksburgh. The staff was cut down three times, and three times was put together again. One hundred and sixty-three bullet-holes through a flag is the grandest history of heroic deeds that can be written or made by any set of men. [Applause.] Let all look at that flag. These men, however, have not excelled others. There are men who have done just as daring deeds. In fact, all have performed the same kind of heroic actions. They have all won for themselves a name as brave, good, faithful and true soldiers of the Union. They are united in a common cause, heart and hand; they are truly a band of brothers. That little army is indeed a band of brothers. They live together, they love one another, they fight for one another, and they would die for one another. All they ask on earth is that when they die they may be buried side by side one another. [Applause.]

*Col. DOLLINS commanded the Eighty-first Illinois Regiment. He was killed in the assault on the works of Vicksburgh, on the 22d of May.

THE GLORIES OF THE FUTURE.

When I was a politician I denounced men and they denounced me; but in the army I have learned this lesson. I have stood for hours under the hottest fire, where bullets were flying like hail, and cannon balls were whizzing past my head every moment. I have seen the Republican stand by my side, and the Democrat and the Abolitionist. I have seen the Democrat shot down and buried in the same grave with the Republican, and the Abolitionist in the same. They are all fighting for the same country, the same ground, the same Constitution. [Applause.] It gave me pleasure to know that these were patriots. I have men in my division to-day who once belonged to each and every political organization. But to stand here to-day and denounce one of these boys because he belonged to any particular political organization, I would rather have my right arm cut from my body, and my body buried where no man on earth could find it. [Applause.] My heavens, has it come to this, that any man in the United States Government is ashamed to own the American flag? Has it come to this, that any man in the loyal States will yell for JEFF DAVIS? Has it come to this, that our flag can be hailed a dirty rag as has been done? Have these men forgotten the blood of the Revolution? The glories of the American people? The proud name of the United States? Have they forgotten what the Stars and Stripes are emblematic of? Have they forgotten the proud position our Government has occupied among the nations of the earth? Have they forgotten the high state of religion in our country? the high state of civilization that exists in our Government? Have they forgotten all these things? Have they forgotten that it towered once high up, almost to the heavens, as a shining light for all Governments to gaze upon and take lessons from?—to be instructed that the people were capable of self-government—that they had the ability not only to govern themselves, but to establish the best Government on earth. People of foreign countries may say to us—well may they say it—the tree of liberty has been planted on American soil, and if the Government only lasts, its branches will spread and it will bear fruit which will be plucked by every human being, until each and all shall have tasted the sweets of liberty, and shall sing some joyous song that they, too, are a free and independent Government, ruled by no kings, monarchs, autocrats, emperors or czars. Have they forgotten all this? I know you have not. You are not going to forget your first love. You will love your country in its hour of peril and danger as you have loved it heretofore. You will assist your country; I believe you are willing to do it, and that you will do it. If you do it now, we will again have the same proud, magnificent, grand structure that we had before. We will again have that bright shining Government we once had. You will again see borne upon the bosom of the Mississippi River the mighty products of the great Northwest, hunting a market where the producer will be well remunerated for his toil and labor. You will again see the great railroads running from the North to the South, from the East to the West. You will again see our mighty ocean steamers bearing the commerce of the world upon the ocean, without molestation by robbers and pirates upon the high seas. You will again see the world enjoying peace, repose, happiness and prosperity. You will again see everything move on as harmoniously as before. [Applause.] Again there will be peace and joy throughout the land. I believe all desire that. Then, to obtain it, this rebellion must be crushed out. When it is crushed out, this happy state of things will exist that has been destroyed. Until it is, it will not.

THE VICKSBURGH SURRENDER.

The army is injured by these reports. Yet while it has been injured by these false statements, it went proudly on conquering and to conquer, until to-day the proud army of JEFF. DAVIS, in the Southwest, is scattered to the winds. It has skedaddled, run away, gone home, left, quit, disbanded. An army of sixty-nine thousand has been dispersed, killed, wounded, captured, in less than three months, by a little boy, headed by Unconditional Surrender GRANT, United States GRANT, or whatever else the country calls him. I will tell you what I call him. I think he is a man of more military genius to-day than any other man in the United States. [Applause.] This proud army of Mr. PEMBERTON and Mr. JOE JOHNSTON has been dispersed, captured, kicked, cuffed, run out of the country. We had to loan them some bread and meat to travel on. [Applause.] Contributions have been made to the manner in which we treated the Vicksburgh prisoners. People say we ought to have sent them up here as prisoners of war. We sent about nine thousand up. We had thirty-one thousand more. We thought if we sent them up here and kept them and fed them for a while they would be all well drilled, fat and hearty, and the generals would just march the whole army out as soon as they were exchanged. Gen. GRANT thought he would parole them and send them out without any arms. When they got out they declared their independence. Secession is fashionable, said they, so they bid their officers good-by. They seceded for the reason that they were tired of the thing. They just quit and went home. I would like to see JEFF. collect that army together again by a proclamation or anything else. He will have to send to Missouri, to Texas, to Louisiana, and even to Chicago—for I met citizens of Chicago there. There were quite a number from Southern Illinois. I found several. They

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER TEN.
SECOND PRECINCT.

On Monday the force of the Second Precinct, No. 49 Beekman-st, Capt. Squires, were kept in the Ward because of the many riotous demonstrations at and around Printing-House-square.

The beginning of the disturbances in this Precinct was in South-street, where a gang attacked a negro sailor. He was rescued by Officers Watkins and Ginaz, after much difficulty, who also arrested several of his assailants. All the hotels and restaurants in that section having colored help were threatened, and by noon a large crowd had gathered in Park-row. Every car and omnibus was searched for colored people, and any discovered were set upon and beaten. The whole force were engaged in preventing these assaults. Sergeant Cornwell, with a section of men, was active in rescuing the unfortunate victims, and, with his force, was the means of saving many from savage, and probably fatal usage. In this duty they incurred the jeers and abuse of the mob, but had no collision.

During the absence of the force, Sergeant Emmerson, with one man, was left in charge of the station. A number of colored people had fled to it for protection, and the mob paid it a visit, intending to seize them and fire the building. The Sergeant and his aid boldly met them, threatening to shoot the first one who attempted to enter. Their bold front kept the mob at bay until reinforcements arrived, before whom the rioters scattered. In the afternoon Sergeant Kelly, with a platoon of men, dispersed gatherings in the Park. In the evening a portion of the force patrolled the Precinct, the balance being held in reserve at the station. Sergeant Snedeker in citizen's dress, mingled among the mob at the Tribune building, and ascertaining that the design was to fire it, hurried back to the Station, and in command of the reserve returned to the scene, joining in the successful assault upon the mob. Sergeants Emmerson and Cornwell also participated in this. Sergeant Kelly remaining in charge of the Precinct. Much hard patrol duty was done by the force the balance of the night.

During the evening one section, under Sergeant Snedeker, was transferred to Headquarters, and on Tuesday participated in the attack by Inspector Carpenter's command upon the houses in Second-avenue, near Twenty-second-street, and in the subsequent encounters in that section. On the occasion of the storming of the houses, Officers Watson and Cole, entered into rivalry to see who would first reach the roof of a building from which the rioters had been especially annoying. They reached the ventile together, but it being only large enough to pass one at a time, Watson edged through and won the first honors. He was forthwith attacked by a rioter armed with a bar of iron, who made a lunge at his head; he dodged and escaped, but so violently had the fellow struck, that on missing his mark he lost his balance and would have fallen to the street but for a blow from Watson's club, which knocked him back and sent him reeling down upon the roof. Officer Cole, although behind Watson on the roof, was not so much behind him when there, in courage and execution. He was instantly encountered by the rioters, but his courage and coolness stood him well in hand. All the force of this Precinct present on this occasion, were actively engaged, and exhibited the utmost courage.

On return to headquarters the platoon was transferred to Capt. Lord's command, Sixteenth Precinct, where it remained, doing valuable duty until Saturday, when it was covered in its own quarters.

Besides the services mentioned, one section of this Precinct was detailed for duty on the river, which was vigilantly performed.

On Monday, Sergt. Snedeker notified headquarters of an intended attack on the Fifth-avenue Hotel, getting his information from the mob up Broadway. It was thus anticipated and prevented.

The officers and men of this Precinct did thoroughly all they were called upon to do, and there was no instance of hesitancy or want of nerve among them.

THIRD PRECINCT.

The Force of the Third Precinct, No. 160 Chambers-street, Capt. Gazan, repaired at 5 P. M., on Monday, to Headquarters, Sergts. Finney, Robinson and Webb accompanying; at 6 P. M., with Inspector Carpenter's command, marched to the Park, and took a hand in the punishment of the rioters who were fleeing after their defeat at the Tribune Building. On the same evening they were with Inspector Carpenter in the tour through the Fourth Ward, thence proceeding to Headquarters, where they were held in reserve all night.

On Tuesday, on duty with Inspector Carpenter's command in the hazardous visit to Second-avenue *and tour through the infected vicinity thereof*, and then were ordered to Inspector Leonard's command at the City Hall. Sergt. Finney, with twenty-five of the Force, was sent by the Inspector to Capt. Bayar, *of the Fourth*, to assist *in suppressing* the riot at Brooks & Bros.' clothing store. This done, and they *returned*, the *whole Force* being held in reserve at the City Hall until Wednesday night. Meantime, however, detachments were constantly being sent on duty; in the afternoon to protect Sugar's sugar refinery, at Chambers and Greenwich streets; then to suppress a disturbance at Pier No. 4, North River, which they did, dispersing the rioters, and again to the refinery.

Each duty was well performed; numerous growing disturbances were checked. From Thursday morning the Force was held in reserve at its own Station until Saturday, when it resumed ordinary patrol duty; meantime, however, Capt. Gazan had been keeping scouting parties out, who thoroughly worked the entire Precinct.

During the tour through the Fourth Ward Sergeant Robinson was attacked by a tall, powerful fellow, who aimed a blow at his head with a cooper's adze. He evaded this and with a well directed return from his club knocked the rascal senseless.

At the assault on the houses on Second-avenue, from which the rioters had been firing and hurling missiles, Sergeant Robinson called on the men of the Third to follow him, and charged upon a porter-house from which much injury had been inflicted. He was followed by Sergeant Finney, Roundsman Farrell and others, forced an entrance, drove the gang inside up on to the roof or out of the windows. One escaped by jumping from the second story window, another fell from the roof and was badly injured. The house was speedily cleared and all who could be got hold of were severely punished.

It was about this time that Col. O'Brien came up with his command, the Police giving him the front. He unlimbered his pieces, notified the mob in the street to disperse, and after waiting for them to do so a second time, fired; he and elevated his guns so as to shoot over the heads of the crowd, giving as his reason that he did not want to hurt them if scaring would do as well.

When to the aid of Capt. Bayar at Brooks Brothers' store Sergt. Finney took his men all the way on the double-quick. After reaching there, upwards of a hundred shots were fired by the rioters; Sergt. Finney was wounded in the face, and Roundsman Farrell took command during the balance of the conflict, which was short and decisive, the Third doing bravely. Roundsman Farrell (it was a close fight at Brooks') broke his club on the first blow, and then used his pistol. Many of the rioters finding themselves beaten, fell on their knees and begged for mercy; others jumped from the lower floors of the store, and others rushed against locked and barred doors, hoping to burst them open and escape. They paid heavily for that night's transgression.

The force, after this duty, were returned to the City Hall at 10 P. M. Sergt. Robinson was ordered by Inspector Leonard to take charge of Printing House-square, which he did, with fifteen men of his Precinct. All was quiet there until 2 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, when a gang of rioters appeared, and threatened the Times and Tribune buildings. A banner carried by them was inscribed, "We'll hang old Greeley on a sour apple tree," and this line they were singing. Before they could know who assailed them, Sergt. Robinson, with his little force, made a charge, and gave them a shower of locust. They fled, feeling, if not singing, a different tune from the one to which they had adapted the line quoted.

An hour later, Sergt. Robinson detected a man prowling around the Tribune office; questions only begot from him evasive answers; he was arrested, searched, and a revolver, full cocked, with two barrels discharged, found on him. He proved to be Thomas Fitzgerald, was locked up, and next morning committed in default of $500 bail.

The scouting parties sent out by Capt. Gazan were of great service in his Precinct—during the period of the excitement, all acts of pillage being prevented.

On Thursday, at 5 P. M., while Sergt. Robinson was at the Hudson River depot, a colored woman, with a babe in her arms, came up and begged protection. He said she should have it, and meantime two more colored women and three more children appealed to him. He conducted them to the station-house, where Capt. Gazan gave them shelter and food; they had been without food, and hiding here and there, for over forty-eight hours.

On Saturday, 18th, at 8 P. M., Sergt. Robinson, and a section of men were ordered to the Central Office on special duty. At 4 A. M. on Sunday, they were ordered to join the command of Capt. Dixon, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, which embarked at the foot of Canal-street for a visit to different towns on the Hudson, where trouble was anticipated. Hastings, Tarrytown, Sing-Sing and Peekskill were visited; at each place the men disembarked and made reconnoissance. On the return from Peekskill all these places were again visited. The command returned to this city on the following evening.

On Wednesday, at 4 A. M., Sergeant Remmers, with seven men, formed another command, under Capt. Dixon, on an expedition to Staten Island. They landed at Port Richmond, from thence proceeded to New-Brighton, and then across to Quarantine. Here Capt. Dixon heard of a disturbance near Wood Road, where a day before two soldiers had been killed. He repaired at once to Vanderbilt Landing, was refused the cooperation of some military there, but proceeded with his small force to and through the whole district where the trouble had occurred. About 5 P. M., the force returned to the City, and were met at Canal-street by a company of the Seventh regiment, who were in waiting to accompany them to Flushing. Off they started again, arriving there at 6 P. M., when a thorough tour of the place was made. The force quartered on the boat that night, a guard being left on duty. Next morning again patrolled the village and vicinity, and at 11 A. M. returned to New-York, when the expedition was dismissed, each squad being ordered to its Precinct.

It will be admitted that the force of the Third Precinct were kept pretty constantly engaged, abroad as well as at home, and their duties, constant and arduous as they were, were most faithfully and willingly performed.

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

At the opening of the Court, yesterday morning, District-Attorney Hall called on for trial the riot cases. The first case called was that of Dennis Carey and Mares J. Silva, jointly indicted for the murder and hanging of a negro named Abram Franklin, in Twenty-eighth-street, near Seventh-avenue. Ex-Judge Stuart appeared for Carey and Jonas B. Phillips, Esq., for Silva. The prisoners demanded separate trials, and neither of them were ready. The trial of Silva was finally set down for Friday, and that of Carey for Monday.

Mr. Hall then moved on the trial of John Hagan and Patrick Sheehan, indicted for robbery in the first degree, (garrotting.) Ex-Judge Dean appeared for Hagan, and was not ready for trial. The case was set down for Monday.

The case of Francis X. Crawley was next called, but his counsel, like the others, was not ready for trial.

The District-Attorney said that it might be well to state at this time that if it was the intention of counsel, in putting off the trial of their clients, to carry them over till next Term, when His Honor the City Judge would be on the Bench, he would give notice now that all the riot cases which remained pending at the end of the Recorder's Term, he should transfer to the October Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The case of Theodore Arnold was then called, and he pleaded guilty. He is a boy about seventeen years of age, and was charged with robbery and larceny from Allerdorf, Baller & Bush's Head, during the attack on that house, which, it will be recollected, was burnt to the ground by the mob. Arnold admitted to the Judge that he had been in prison before, and he was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

The next case was that of William Watson, charged with highway robbery from Mr. Wm. Chamberlin on the morning of the second day of the riots. Mr. Phillips was assigned as prisoner's counsel, and the case proceeded to trial before a jury.

Mr. Chamberlain, the complainant, testified that he had known the prisoner by sight for about six months; that on the morning of the 14th of July, during the riots, the prisoner met him on the Eleventh-avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, and told him he wanted some money, and he was *going to have it*; the prisoner seized witness by the collar before making the demand; there were seven or eight of his comrades standing around, and the prisoner said that unless witness gave him money he would burn his buildings down. Thinking discretion the better part of valor, as witness was taken entirely by surprise, he gave the prisoner 35 cents, being all he had, and promised him more in the latter part of the day. The prisoner then let him go, promising to meet him again in the afternoon. Witness then went down town, and during the day armed himself. In the afternoon, as he was going home, the prisoner met him again near the same place and demanded more money, under the same threat of burning his buildings. Witness this time refused to comply with his demands, and told prisoner to burn the buildings as soon as he saw fit. The prisoner evidently thinking Mr. Chamberlain was prepared for him, after some abuse, let him go. On cross-examination, witness testified that he was in the grain business; that he had never employed the prisoner, but had known him by sight for about six months, having seen him about the docks; that both in the morning and in the afternoon the prisoner was accompanied by seven or eight ruffians, and that he had threatened to kick witness's bowels out, and to burn his buildings, unless he complied with his demands.

No other witnesses were examined. Counsel for prisoner asked the Court to charge that it was robbery in the second degree. The Court, however, did not think that the evidence showed that the crime could be reduced to that degree, and charged the jury that if they believed from the testimony of Mr. Chamberlain, that he was induced to give the prisoner money under threats of personal violence, they must *find a verdict of robbery in the first degree.* The jury, without leaving their seats, found a verdict of guilty. The whole trial did not occupy twenty minutes. *The prisoner was immediately placed at the* bar for sentence, and the Recorder, after a few remarks to the prisoner, in which he told him that the lowest time for which he could be sentenced was ten years, and he desired all young men who were disposed to commit the crime of highway robbery to understand this fact, proceeded to sentence him to *ten years in the State prison.* The records of the Court show that the prisoner's real name is William Curlin, and that he was once before the Court on a charge of felonious assault upon a German, but was let off on condition that he would enlist in the Corcoran Zouaves. He is, therefore, now a deserter. *His age is about 18.*

The next cases brought to trial were those of Michael Doyle and John Conway, jointly indicted for the robbery of John Howell, in the City Hall Park, on the 16th of July.

Howell, the complainant, testified that he was from Worcester, Mass., and had served his time in the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts regiment; on the night of the robbery, about 9¾ o'clock, he was setting on the steps of the new City Hall when the two prisoners came up and one of them seized him by the throat and gagged him, while the other rifled his pockets, taking therefrom $1 50. They also took his hat; before they had time to get away Policeman Moore came up and arrested the prisoners. Officer Moore confirmed the testimony of Howell as to what occurred after he arrived on the ground. Mr. Phillips, whom the Court assigned as counsel for the prisoners, addressed the jury on their behalf with much shrewdness and ability, and was replied to by District Attorney Hall. The Recorder charged the jury, as in the previous case, that the amount of property taken by the prisoners made no difference in the crime of highway robbery; it was the forcible taking which constituted the crime, and if they believed that the prisoners forcibly took from the complainant property of whatever value it was robbery in the first degree. The jury after an absence of half an hour returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoners were sentenced to fifteen years each in the State prison.

The next case tried was that of Joseph Marshall, indicted for robbery in the first degree. Marshall was one of the crowd that assaulted a negro named Charles Jackson, (in the First Ward, and after robbing and beating him, threw him off of Pier No. 4 North River, where he was supposed to be drowned, but subsequently revived and crawled up under the pier. The negro was in Court, and was the first witness examined. He shows the scars of severe cuts about the head and face. He testified that he attempted to go from the Howard Hotel, where he had been employed as a waiter, to Pier No. 3, to take the Newport boat, but was attacked in one of the streets leading from Broadway to the North River, by a crowd of roughs, among whom was the prisoner, who, withanother man, seized him by the coat. He was soon after knocked senseless by some one, he knew not whom, and he recollected nothing further until he found himself crawling out of the water under Pier No. 4. Diedrich Cehnen, a German shipcarpenter, belonging to a vessel which was lying at Pier No. 3, testified to seeing the crowd beating the negro on the pier; he also identified the prisoner as the person whom he met on the evening of the occurrence, in Washington-street, and who asked witness for money; witness refused, when prisoner threatened him, and told him that he had that day killed a negro and threw him into the water; he also identified him as the person who, a day or two after this occurrence, came on board the vessel he was on and asked for something, and then admitted that he took part in the robbing of the negro. Mr. Ray, a stevedore, Officer Cornell, and Mr. Moore, a private watchman for Spofford & Tileston, were also examined, but their testimony was not important.

John H. Anthon, Esq., whom the Court assigned as counsel for the prisoner, addressed the Jury in his behalf, and argued that there was no proof of anything more than an assault by his client, and that he should be acquitted.

The District-Attorney admitted the failure on the part of the prosecution to prove the robbery, but urged a conviction for assault, with intent to commit robbery.

The Court charged the jury, who, after an hour's absence, returned with a verdict of assault and battery and robbery.

The prisoner's counsel moved for a postponement of the sentence, contending that the verdict was unwarranted by the testimony, unasked for by the prosecution, and illegal. The Recorder deferred sentence until Saturday next.

NEW INDICTMENTS.

During the session of the Court, the Grand Jury came in with the following new indictments against parties for crimes committed during the riots:

Henry Salmon—arson in the first degree.
James Galvin—arson in the first degree.
Thomas Kelly—arson in the first degree.
Matthew Powers—arson in the second degree.
Patrick Kiernan—arson in the second degree.
Fred'k Hammers—arson in the second degree.
Bernard Fagan—arson in the second degree.
Adam Chatrman—arson in the second degree.
Pat. Hammedy—robbery in the first degree.
Daniel McGovern—robbery in the first degree.
Thos. McConnissky—robbery in the first degree.
Joseph Marshall—robbery in the first degree.
Richard Lynch—robbery in the first degree. (Three indictments were found against Lynch.)
John Gruman—robbery in the first degree.
John Wilson—robbery in the first degree.
John Loughlin—robbery in the first degree.
Michael Salmon—robbery in the first degree.
David Carroll—robbery in the first degree.
John Halligan—robbery in the first degree.
Martin Hart—robbery in the first degree.
Adam Schloesshauer—robbery in the first degree.
James O'Neil—assault, with intent to kill.
Wesley Adams—grand larceny.
Theodore Oelerstock—grand larceny.
Thomas Connor—grand larceny.
Henry Keller—grand larceny.
James Lee—grand larceny.
John O'Hare—grand larceny.
William Patten—riot.
Fergus Brennan—riot.
Patrick Sweeney—riot.

OLD CASES.

The following old cases were disposed of—crimes committed before the riots:

Thos. E. Redwood, convicted of picking the pocket of Mrs. Stephens—State Prison three years.

Chas. Edwards, for attempt at grand larceny—House of Refuge.

James Lynch, for carrying slung-shot—State Prison three years.

John Roberts, for grand larceny—State Prison three years and two months.

Eugene Sullivan, for grand larceny—State Prison three years and two months.

James Flynn, for attempt at burglary in third degree—State Prison two years and two months.

The Court adjourned to Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Chamber of Commerce.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY WELLES—THE SHIP CANAL—NEW LINE OF BRAZILIAN STEAMERS.

Yesterday afternoon a regular session of the Chamber of Commerce was held at their rooms in William-street. In consequence of the continued absence of Mr. President Low, Mr. Wm. E. Dodge, First Vice-President, occupied the chair.

An election for a member of the Committee on Arbitration was held, resulting in the choice of Mr. Simeon Baldwin Chittenden.

The Secretary, Mr. J. D. Stevens, then read the following letter from the Secretary of the Navy, in reply to the memorial of the Chamber concerning the necessity of convoys for our shipping:

LETTER FROM SECRETARY WELLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 1, 1863.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York transmitted to me, with your letter of the 30 ult., and to state in reply, that measures have been taken to protect our commerce, and steamers have already been distributed over the tracks indicated in the memorial.

Very respectfully, GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

On motion this was received and ordered on file.

On motion the resignation of Mr. E. C. Ferguson was accepted.

The Secretary then presented a framed copy of a communication which had been made by the workmen of *Messrs. Mouchering, to the Captain of the George Grinnell, acknowledging the receipt of supplies for the starving operatives of Lancashire.*

Mr. D. Wyer Bronsdon stated that he would at an early day present, for the consideration of the Chamber, a revised plan for the construction of a ship-canal by the way of Lake Champlain and the Champlain and Chambly Canals—a project which he had initiated so long ago as 1811, and which would, in his opinion, be a valuable substitute for the canal which includes the enlargement of the Erie Canal. He claimed that this work would give free navigation to the Great Northwest, and would cause to the Empire City the trade of the two Canadas.

A letter was received from Dr. Fletcher, who presented a report made by the Boston Board of Trade in reference to the opening of steam communication with Brazil. Also a communication which estimated the losses thus far sustained by the action of Confederate privateers to be not less than $11,000,000, and suggesting that the means of defence be provided by the people.

The whole matter was referred to a Committee consisting of Messrs. Duer, Lathrop, Griffiths, Sturges and Trask. The chamber then adjourned.

Additional Claims for Riot Damages.

In the list of claims heretofore given should have been those of

Jeremiah Duane, 34-av. and 46th-st., personal property	$4,700 00
Levi Weaver, same place and same character of loss	635 00
Geo. W. Trenchard, same place and same character of loss	199 00

The following are the claims filed yesterday. Friday is the last day for the filing:

Robt. B. Bradford, No. 42 James-st	$480 00
James B. Clark, robbed of gold watch, chain, etc., in 3d-av	180 00
Joseph Boughton, losses by burning of the armory of foole	195 97
Mrs. Jacob L. Dodge, No. 97 West 33d-st., clothes stolen from her colored washer-woman at that number	25 00
Francis Gand, No. 166 Avenue A, money stolen and property destroyed	72 50
William Conway, No. 449 Pearl-st., injuries to building	47 66
Walter Clarke, loss of personal property in Park-st	209 00
Joseph H. Stanley, No. 21 Sullivan-st	154 66
Patrick McDonough, No. 208 7th-av., destruction of property	491 00
John Foster, No. 243 1st Av., damage done to buildings	180 00
Ebenezer Wilson, No. 115 1st Av., store	44 15
J. C. Montgres, 4th Av. and 97th-st., damage to house	223 00
Jacob Weeks, No. 252 3d Av., damage to building	17 00
Edward Ludlam, No. 16 James-slip, damage to building and loss of rent	185 00
Thomas Beckly and Henrich Miller, No. 4 Gatharine-street, loss of liquors and interruption of business	600 00
James Kelly, damages done houses and property, corner 3d Av. and 89th-st	1,173 75
Phoenix Cannon, damage done house rear of No. 115 East 20th street	210 00
Van Horne & Freeman, property destroyed, 14th-street and Avenue C	1,600 00
Caroline Marsh, loss of clothing, 1,122 B'way	43 25
Dominick Wissenger, 341¾ 3d Av., loss of boots and shoes, etc	50 00
Peter W. Burke, No. 194 West 37th-street	322 75
Estate of John Conner, No. 431 Grand	82 32
Joseph Stolfwelk, robbed in 2d Av. of gold spectacles and money	40 00

Sun-Strokes, Coroner's Inquests, Casualties.

Below will be found a record of sun-strokes, inquests, casualties, &c., which were reported yesterday:

John Butler, a stone-mason, was sun-struck while at work on a building in Rivington-street, near Cannon. He was conveyed to the Thirteenth Ward Station-house, and, after receiving medical aid, removed to Bellevue Hospital. Butler lives in Forty-fifth-street, near Tenth-avenue.

Henry Moore, a hack driver, was sun-struck at the Jersey City Ferry. The Police conveyed him to the Bellevue Hospital.

John H. Butler was found insensible on the sidewalk, corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue, from the effects of the heat. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 411 West Forty-fourth-street.

James Moran, porter at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, was taken suddenly ill early yesterday morning, and expired soon afterward. The Coroner was notified.

An unknown man was prostrated in South-street from the effects of the extreme heat; the Second Ward Police conveyed him to the New-York Hospital in a state of insensibility.

Thomas Redmond, a boy nine years of age, was drowned while bathing in the North River, foot of One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street. The body was recovered and conveyed to his late residence in One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, near Broadway.

Arnold Watchtendolf, a German and Captain of the *Alida*, a sailing vessel, was found dead in bed at No. 146 Duane-street. The Coroner was notified.

A man whose name is unknown was found lying on the sidewalk, corner of First-avenue and Ninth-street, in a state of insensibility from the effects of the heat. Taken to Bellevue Hospital by the Seventeenth Precinct Police.

A man named Bartholomew Smith was found dead in his bed at No. 94 Division-street. The Coroner was notified.

Bastian Riviera, a German, residing in Melrose, Westchester County, fell from the roof of a new house in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue, to the pavement, and was fatally injured. He was taken home by his friends. He is a carpenter by trade.

A boy named John Burns was found floating in the water off the Battery. He was identified by his parents, who reside at No. 57 Murray-street.

Carl Parsen, of No. 23 Cherry-street, fell in a fit on one of the South Ferry-boats, and was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

John Campbell, arrested for intoxication by Officer Kiernan, of the Ninth Ward, was found dead in the cell early yesterday morning. Coroner Ranney held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from the effects of the heat and excessive drinking.

The body of Martin Lunt, who fell overboard from the steamship *Ericsson*, foot of Thirteenth-street, North River, Sunday night, and was drowned, has been recovered. Coroner Ranney held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from accidental drowning.

Mary McGinnis, an Irish woman, 35 years of age, was found dead in bed at No. 377 Water-street. Coroner notified.

An unknown woman, about 40 years of age, born in Ireland, was sun-struck, and died at the corner of Ninety-eighth-street and Fifth-avenue.

A woman, whose name is unknown, died at No. 242 Mulberry-street, from the effects of the heat.

Jacob Ritzer, 38 years of age, and born in Germany, was sun-struck at No. 147 Suffolk-street, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Thomas Sweetman, 43 years of age, and a native of Ireland, died suddenly at No. 30 Madison-street, yesterday afternoon. The case was reported by Officer Fitzmaurice, of the Fourth Ward. Deceased was a discharged soldier.

An unknown soldier died at the Tenth Ward Station-house from the effects of the heat. Coroner Wilbur held an inquest.

A German, name unknown, dropped dead in the street from effects of extreme heat. Inquest by Coroner Wilbur.

George Herbird, 39 years of age, born in France, was sun-struck, and died at No. 20 West Twelfth-street. Inquest by Coroner Wilbur.

Coroner Wilbur held an inquest on the body of Felix McCarty, who died at No. 61 Baxter-street; he was 26 years of age, and born in Ireland. Joseph Kelly, 25 years of age, and born in Ireland, died suddenly from sun-stroke at No. 35 Watts-street. Coroner Wilbur held an inquest.

Naval Movements.

FAST STEAMERS FOR THE NAVY.

Secretary Welles has informed Mr. George Steers that the new fast sailing vessel that he is to build for the Government is to be called the *Idaho*. She is to be over 2,500 tons burden, and will be longer than the Royal Mail steamship *Persia*. Her speed is expected to exceed that of any vessel now in the service. The Navy Constructor at this station has also instructions from the Navy Department to commence immediately another fast steamer on his own plan. Considerable interest attaches in naval circles to the progress of these ships, as there is a sort of friendly rivalry exhibited between Mr. Steers and his competitor. The name of the vessel to be built at the Navy-yard is *Wamsutta*, and it is understood that she will measure some 2,000 tons burden.

SALE OF PRIZES.

In the Prize Court, yesterday, an order was made for the sale of the prize steamer *Kate Dale*, which was captured by the U. S. gunboat *R. R. Cuyler*, off Mobile. The cargo of the vessel, which consists of over 900 bales of cotton, has been appraised at $345,548. This is among the most valuable prize cargoes which has reached this port since the *Bermuda* arrived here. The prize steamer *Charleston* will be sold under an order of the Court, to-morrow, at the Steamship Company's wharf, above Vine-street.

THE COMMAND OF THE STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA.

The Navy Department has given the command of the fine steam frigate *Niagara* to Commodore Craven, who was recently detached from the iron-clad frigate *New Ironsides*, being the senior of Rear-Admiral Dahlgren. Commodore Craven is a native of the District of Columbia, was appointed from New-Hampshire, and is a citizen of New-York. He entered the service on the 1st of May, 1822, with such men as Davis, Lardner and Ringgold. He has performed nearly twenty years' sea service. He last served under Admiral Farragut. The *Niagara* is now nearly ready for sea, in her new shape, and monopolizes as much attention in the navy as when she was first constructed by George Steers.

MAILS FOR THE BLOCKADE FLEET.

To-morrow morning the U. S. steam transport *Newburn* will leave the Brooklyn Navy-yard for the Eastern blockading squadron. Letters, papers and parcels will be forwarded to the vessels of the fleet. The U. S. steamship *Union* will also sail for the South Atlantic squadron, and will take a mail. Communications to go by these vessels should be left at the Brooklyn Naval Lyceum, properly directed, early *this evening. The Newburn was put formally in commission yesterday at the Navy-yard.*

GENERAL ORDER.

The following order has been issued by the Navy Department:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 7, 1863.

General Orders No. 16.—The attention of officers of the navy, and all other persons officially connected with the Department, is called to the provisions of "An Act to amend the laws relating to the Post-office Department," approved March 3, 1863, and which took effect on the 1st inst.

All correspondence addressed to this Department must now be prepaid, except official communications addressed to it by an officer under the control of the Department. In such cases the envelope must be indorsed "official business," and be signed by the officer or person sending the same, with his name and official designation. This privilege is limited to packages not exceeding four ounces in weight.

An Imposter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The public are warned against the operations of a female who represents herself as the Agent of the Protestant Episcopal Orphans' Home in Forty-ninth-street. She has collected money and obtained quantities of samples of articles, sodas, &c., from manufacturers, promising to call in a few days and make large purchases. There are no agents employed to collect subscriptions or donations for the institution, and the Managers would be grateful to any person who would procure this woman's arrest.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F.—Annual Session.—The R. W. Grand Lodge of Southern New-York convened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, being the regular stated session. Edwin Swanton, M. W. Grand Master, presided, and a large representation from subordinate Lodges were present. A Committee on Credentials, P. G. R. G. Millard, of No. 64; P. G. W. Dunscomb, of No. 61, and Thomas Walsh, of No. 146, retired and examined the credentials of the several representatives, which were found correct, and accepted by the Grand Lodge. After prayer by the R. W. Grand Chaplain, Rev. Brother R. Travis, a number of new members of the Grand Lodge were admitted and instructed in the Grand Lodge degrees. A petition from Worth Lodge, No. 400, was received, requesting to move their place of meeting from Brooklyn to New-York. Referred. Communications were received from the R. W. Grand Lodges of Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Maryland, and referred to the Committee on Correspondence. Two cases of appeal against subordinate Lodges were received and referred. A communication from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, transmitting a resolution adopted, in which they assert devotion to the Union as the duty of every true Odd Fellow, was, on motion of P. G. M. Th. Frohnert, received. The Grand Lodge took a recess until 8 o'clock in the evening, when the Grand Master delivered his annual address.

A Family of Rioters—Stolen Property Found in their Possession.—Early on Tuesday evening officers Liebhead, Noyes and Clark, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, arrested James Shanley, his wife Ann, and their son Frank R. Shanley, together with one James Cassidy, all living at No. 166 West Twenty-eighth-street, on charges preferred against them, alleging that they were concerned in attacking the negro residences in Twenty-eighth-street, near Seventh-avenue, during the late riots. Several witnesses appeared against the defendants, who at first stoutly denied all knowledge of the matter, but on searching their apartments large quantities of household goods, beds, and bedding were found, likewise, every description of stretcher keys, lock-picks, safe keys, several jimmies, and other implements used by burglars. Portions of the goods were subsequently identified by various colored people whose houses had been plundered. Young Shanley and his mother becoming alarmed, confessed to the officers that they were present when the premises of the negroes were sacked and burned; and, furthermore, that during the fire they carried away a quantity of goods. Cassidy also admitted that he had called on the colored people and notified them to leave their homes. Justice Quackenbush committed the accused parties to await a further hearing.

What our Soldiers Think of the Draft and the Riots.—Capt. Croft, of Company A, First regiment, Wild's brigade, United States Volunteers, writes from Newbern, N. C., in reference to the opposition to the draft, and reflects the opinion of the army. Capt. Croft is from this City, and before joining the army was a valuable member of the Metropolitan Police. He says:

"We are all for the draft, and hope it will be put through to the very letter, and I know that scarcely a single man in this department wishes to see it stop where it is. It has become a *law*, and is as sacred as the Constitution, which we are fighting to sustain. We are out here in the field exposed to all the dangers incident to warfare, and to the heat and malaria of a Southern clime. We are *far away* from our homes and our loved ones; our lives are as dear to our families as the lives of those who have remained at home. They not only do not come out voluntarily to sustain the Government, but even resist and discourage its officers in the discharge of their duties. Those who do this are worse and more dangerous than Secessionists. We hope that the law and the draft will be held supreme."

Sacking the Second-Avenue Armory.—Mr. William Sanford, of No. 130 East Twenty-fifth-street, appeared before Justice Quackenbush, and preferred a complaint against one Martin Beach, charging that he and a number of others, to him unknown, with sacked the Armory corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue, on Tuesday, the 14th ult. Mr. Sanford alleges that he saw Beach with a gang of rioters, armed with clubs and other weapons, enter the Armory and deliberately proceed to sack and rob the premises, carrying off large numbers of carbines there deposited. The accused is fully identified as one of the men who entered the building with the mob, and on leaving he had a carbine in his hand. Beach was arrested by Officer Vermilyea, of the Eighteenth Ward, and Justice Quackenbush committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Robbing His Companion while Asleep.—Daniel Williams, a seaman, was arrested by Officer Scouten, of the Fourth Precinct, charged with stealing a gold watch valued at $140 from William Mabry, of No. 128 Roosevelt-street. On the night of the 30th ult. the parties were traveling together, and at 3 o'clock in the morning, Mabry, feeling weary, sat down on the steps of a house in Roosevelt-street, near South. Williams still continued his attentions to Mabry, and last some one should relieve him of his dimepiece, he took possession of it himself, and passed the same to one Lawrence Mapes. This operation was witnessed by William Pinckney, who testified thereto. The prisoner was taken before Justice Connelly, and committed for trial.

Alleged Theft of a Watch and Gold Box.—Henry Ranken, a French lad 14 years of age, was arrested by Officer Rogers, of the Eighth Ward, charged with having stolen a gold watch and silver snuff-box worth $140, from Mr. William E. Brenan, living at No. 222 West Forty-seventh-street. It is charged that the prisoner took the property from a desk in the complainant's office, No. 192 Fourth-street, and the watch was found in his possession and restored to the owner. Ranken says he received the watch and box from a boy named Hart, who had stolen them, but the story was not believed, and Justice Quackenbush committed the accused for trial in default of $600 bail.

What is Suffered on the Iron-Clads.—Everybody is complaining of the city heat as almost unendurable, but after all what is it to that amid which our gallant crews on the iron-clads, off Charleston, are blistering and burning. A private letter from an officer on one of them states that the thermometer there has been at an average of 160°, and, owing to the necessity of keeping down the hatches, there is scarce any ventilation. On one day seven of the crew died from the effects of the heat. Over all this, however, their courage melts not and they are bound to take Charleston, come gun or come.

Gen. Canby's Staff.—The following officers have been appointed as Gen. Canby's Staff: Maj. C. T. Christensen and Capt. A. P. Fiske, A. A. A. Generals; Maj. Lawrence Kip, A. D. C., and Acting Inspector-General; Capt. De Witt Clinton, A. D. C., and Acting Adjutant-General; Capt. John Gray, A. D. C.; Lieut. Charles O. Wood, Chief of Ordnance and Artillery; Lieut. H. Cutting, A. D. C.

Relief of Colored Sufferers.—In order to facilitate the distribution of clothing, &c., Mr. Vincent Colyer, Superintendent, has made arrangements to gather the articles by means of a conveyance which will call at the residence or office of donors, who are desired to notify him where they may be procured. Moneys may be sent to Jonathan Sturges, Treasurer, No. 129 Front-street.

Honorary Degree.—The University of Pennsylvania, at its recent commencement, conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation at this City.

The Weather Yesterday.—The mercury yesterday marked: 6 A. M., 78°; 12 M., 86°; 3 P. M., 86°; 6 P. M., 80°.

LAW REPORTS.

Special Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

In consequence of the National Thanksgiving appointed for the 6th instant, no Court will be held on Thursday, Aug. 6.

All motions and orders returnable on that day will stand over to Friday, Aug. 7, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Court. H. W. Genet, Clerk.
Aug. 5, 1863.

Decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Hefferman vs. *Burkard et al.*—Case and amendments settled. Papers with Clerk at Chambers.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For General Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....August 5, 1863.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cp.	106⅞	200	Harlem Railroad	13⅝
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Cou.	103⅛	200	do	126⅝
2,000 Treas. 7 3-10 T. N.		200	do	126⅝
M. Oct. & Apr.	103⅜	1200	do	126⅝
2,000 Mich. St. 6s, '70	100	200	do	126⅝
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90, c.	66¾	900	do	126⅝
23,000 do	67	400	Harlem R. Pref	125
15,000 Mo. State 6s	71⅝

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WINTER GARDEN—THE SERIOUS FAMILY—LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

WALLACK'S—TRUE TO THE LAST—THE GHOST.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Thanksgiving Day.

As the day has been set apart by the President for a General Thanksgiving, no evening editions of the TIMES will be issued.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It is the belief in Washington that the whole of LEE's forces, with the exception of A. P. HILL's corps, are now south of the Rapidan, and that a single brigade of LONGSTREET's corps occupies the old position in the rear of Fredericksburgh.

Twenty-nine millions five hundred and thirty thousand dollars have recently been forwarded to the National armies for the payment of the troops for the months of May and June.

On Tuesday night the steamer *Ruth* was burned on the Mississippi a few miles below Cairo, boat and cargo being a total loss, including two and a half millions in Government funds. Paymaster GREENWALL and three clerks were lost, and several other Paymasters barely escaped with their lives. The funds lost were for the payment of Gen. GRANT'S men, who will thus be forced to "wait a little longer" for their greenbacks.

Advices from Vicksburgh inform us that in the recent advance on Jackson, letters were captured confirming the treason of Ex-President JAMES BUCHANAN, and proving Gen. SCOTT'S accusations against him to be true. Gen. SHERMAN'S losses in his campaign against JOE JOHNSTON amounted to about a thousand men. The army is now being completely reorganized, preparatory to further important operations.

The English blockade-running steamer *Eagle*, recently captured near Hole-in-the-Wall, arrived at this port yesterday in charge of a prize crew from her captor, the *Cassandigua*. She is about 160 feet in length, with a breadth of beam of not over 25 feet; sits very low in the water, and has a decidedly rakish appearance. She was evidently built for the trade, and is said to have made a dozen successful trips from Charleston to Nassau and back. Her cargo consists of salt and assorted goods.

The steamship *Eagle*, which arrived yesterday, from Havana, makes the following report: July 24, (outward passage) at 9 A. M., lat. 34°10', long. 76° 30'; course southwest. Saw black smoke to the westward; shortly afterward saw a steamer with two white smokepipes, hull painted lead-color, steering southeast; same time saw a large steamer in chase, but the first seemed to be gaining on her pursuer. The *Eagle* cut her off in order that the chase might come up with her, and fired a blank shot, which at once stopped her. She was an English built "iron" side-wheel steamer of about 600 tons, laden with Cotton, of which on our approach she threw a quantity overboard. The *Eagle* stopped until the man-of-war, which was supposed to be the *Lackawanna*, came up and took possession of her. The *Eagle* then proceeded on her course. The steamer captured was probably the *Kate*.

There was some excitement in Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, occasioned by the tearing down of a Vallandigham flag by some invalid soldiers. The Copperheads gathered in considerable numbers, and beat a sick soldier for expressing his approval of the act. Another flag was to be hung out, and further trouble was expected.

FROM EUROPE.

By the steamship *Hecla*, which passed Cape Race yesterday morning, we receive advices from Europe three days later, to the 29th ult. The full extent of the recent rebel reverses had become known in England, and the effect was a decided turn in affairs favorable to the North. The rebel cotton loan stock declined at once to 18@20 per cent. discount, and though it subsequently rallied a few per cent., it evidently received a blow from which its friends can hardly expect it to recover. News of the New-York riots had also been received, but they were not generally regarded as of much importance. The *London Times*, of course, was disposed to magnify their import, and attempted to show that they were little short of an insurrection against the Government. Mr. LAIRD, the builder of rebel iron-clad vessels, had published an anonymous correspondence between his firm and some persons in Washington and New-York, to prove his assertion in the House of Commons, that he had been approached by United States Government agents on the subject of constructing vessels for the United States Navy. They prove nothing for Mr. LAIRD'S case, however, as they contain nothing to show that the anonymous writers had any authority to use the name of the Secretary of the Navy. Parliament had been prorogued, and the Queen's speech regarding American affairs declares that no reason exists for a departure from a strict line of neutrality. The Polish question continues unchanged, and the chances of war are actively canvassed in London and Paris. The *London Morning Post*—the Palmerston organ—maintains that a union of the three great Powers against Russia is insured. The sales of cotton in Liverpool for the two days were 16,000 bales, at an advance of ⅛d. Breadstuffs and provisions quiet and steady. Consols 92¼@92¾ for money.

The mails by the steamship *Arabia* reached this City last evening, and we give from our London files the interesting debates in Parliament regarding American affairs, a telegraphic summary of which was received from Halifax.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Eagle*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Havana, brings us some interesting items from Mexico, but nothing later than was received by the *Melville*. It will be seen by our translations, given elsewhere, that the Legitimate Government of Mexico, with JUAREZ at its head, is not disposed to submit tamely to its attempted deposition by the French, but is organizing its forces for renewed conflict for the possession of the country. Orders have been issued forbidding all trade with the capital, and large quantities of flour have been stopped and turned back. The French will thus be made to suffer considerable inconvenience from lack of supplies. The advices from Havana, which are to the 1st inst., are not important. The inauguration of the demolition of the walls of the city is to take place on Saturday next.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 27th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing $282,915 in treasure, and the California mails and passengers. News from Central America by this arrival indicates the speedy overthrow of BARRIOS, the liberal President of Salvador—his domestic enemies taking advantage of the second invasion of CARRERA, of Guatemala, to foment insurrection against him, and compelling him to return hastily to the capital with his forces. From South America there is little of interest beyond the prospect of a war between Chili and Bolivia about the Mejillones guano deposit and the Atacama desert.

The New-York Democratic State Committee have called a State Convention to meet on the 9th of September.

Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, of the American Board of Missions, has reached San Francisco on his way home from the Sandwich Islands, whither he was sent on official duty by the organization with which he is connected.

About two hundred women employed at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in Philadelphia, held a meeting on Tuesday evening last, to protest against an order issued by Col. CROSSMAN directing the discharge of all females not the relatives of soldiers. There was a great deal of talking done, and some resolutions were passed.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, five of the rioting cases were disposed of, and the Grand Jury returned 33 new indictments. Of the cases tried, two were sentenced to the State Prison for fifteen years each, one for ten years and one for five years, and one had his sentence postponed till Saturday.

The Stock market was active yesterday, with continued speculative excitement. The demand for United States Stocks amounted to $1,155,050 of the popular 6-20 years Loans, and $130,000 of the old Loans of 1874 and 1881. Money in good supply at 5@6 ₩ cent. Gold quiet at 127¼ ₩ cent.

Desirable lots of Cotton, Flour, Wheat, Corn and Oats were in fair demand yesterday, at rising prices. Groceries, Hemp, Hops, Fish, Metals, Hides, Seed and Provisions were lightly dealt in at previous quotations. Hay, Tallow, Petroleum and Whisky were salable and buoyant. The freight engagements were rather heavier. There were 638 vessels of all classes in port.

The National Thanksgiving.

Every loyal American who believes in a superintending Providence—and, nobody but an idiot can doubt it in times like these—must recognize the propriety of the Thanksgiving appointed by the President, to be rendered this day. There never was a more urgent occasion for a national manifestation of gratitude to Heaven.

It was the 80th day of April last that was observed with great solemnity as a National Fast. Throughout every loyal city and town and hamlet of the North, invocation was made to Heaven for safe deliverance from the dread crisis which all felt had come. The future historian will unquestionably designate that as the very darkest period of the struggle. All the gigantic efforts which had been for months kept up for the reopening of the Mississippi by the capture of Vicksburgh had failed utterly, and to all appearance there was no further resource. The army of ROSECRANS, after the terrible and indecisive fight at Murfreesboro, had remained inactive for more than four months, confronted by its adversary in a position seemingly impregnable to all attack. All the high hopes that had been formed of the irresistible power of the Monitors had just been dashed by their utter and absolute failure in their attack upon Charleston. In the first week of May, the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. HOOKER, was hurled back with terrible slaughter from a new attempt to march upon Richmond, upon the success of which the nation had seemed to stake its last hopes. In all our important operations everywhere we were baffled, and apparently brought to a dead stand. The time was close at hand when the armies were to be decimated by the expiration of enlistments, with no prospect of making good the loss. And what was even more alarming than all, the North was fast becoming fatally divided. Weak men were everywhere exclaiming that Heaven had deserted the cause; and false men, with a skill it seemed impossible to thwart, were perfecting their plans and their organizations for forcing upon the Government submission to the rebels. The nation was then in its lowermost depth of humiliation—exulted over by its enemies, scorned by strangers, and weighed down with a sense of helplessness that amounted almost to despair. Well might the nation cry out, as it then did in its anguish, to Heaven for deliverance.

Three months have passed, and what a change! Loyal men everywhere are elate. Rebels are filled with consternation. The foreigners who flouted at us are now in speechless confusion. Success after success has waited upon the Republic in almost unbroken succession. In very truth, it would be difficult to find in military annals anywhere such a contrast as that between the course of events for the last three months and that which had before prevailed. Everything, great and small, seems to have conspired to restore the cause of the Republic. Two events particularly loom up as of surpassing moment—the capture of Vicksburgh, and the discomfiture of LEE'S last and mightiest attempt upon Washington. It was on Fast day that GRANT landed the advance of his army on the eastern side of the Mississippi below Vicksburgh. His capture of Grand Gulf, his march inland away from the base of supplies, his uninterrupted victories until three weeks afterward he brought up his army in the rear of the rebel stronghold, and the siege which followed, will always stand as remarkable in military history. And then the fact that the final capitulation was made on the nation's birthday, however coldly we may reason about it, cannot but make its own peculiar impression. By every religious mind, the deaths of ADAMS and JEFFERSON on the National anniversary, just one half century after the Declaration which gave birth to our nation, and of which they were the two moving spirits, has always been recognized almost as a visible manifestation of God's presence in the affairs of the young Republic. The simultaneous departure of two such men on such an epoch to the world of spirits, could hardly be taken by even the grossest materialist as anything less than a Providential ordering. And yet, after all, the nation's birthday was not more signally illustrated by that event than by the surrender on the same anniversary of the master-key of that great rebellion which, to all human appearance, was destined to prove the destruction of the Republic. When Vicksburgh was given up, the Confederacy, in its defensive relations, was ruined. It its aggressive capacity, its fate was concurrently sealed. LEE'S Northern invasion, it is now fully understood, had the capture of Washington as its prime object, and that of Baltimore and Philadelphia as an ulterior purpose. He and his entire army had the utmost confidence of success; and, in fact, he came far nearer succeeding than is generally imagined. Nothing but what NAPIER, in his great military history calls "Fortune, that name for the unknown combinations of Infinite Power," saved us from being out-generaled and overwhelmed in that awful week. This will be better understood some day when the full history of that marvelous campaign comes to be written. Had LEE succeeded in his plans, framed with such consummate skill, and backed up with an army of almost matchless prowess, it is difficult to see how it would not have made him complete master of the East, and have impelled the foreign Powers to recognize the Confederacy, for which they have been so long seeking a decent occasion. But thanks to Providence, LEE did not succeed. The morning sun of the Fourth found him beaten and confounded, and turning his steps backwards. These steps could never be retraced. From that time there was as complete an end to the aggressive power of the rebellion as was given to its defensive power by the great event on the Mississippi. The fate of the rebellion, in every mode of action, was sealed. It could thenceforward sustain but a languishing and spasmodic existence. The only question concerning it since has been the time of its death.

We might mention, in addition to these two great decisive triumphs, the minor advantages which have been gained—the defeat at Helena, by a greatly inferior force, of the army which sought to save and fortify that point, to prevent further supplies to GRANT—the reduction of Port Hudson, the last rebel foothold on the Mississippi—the outmanœuvring and bloodless forcing of BRAGG'S army out of Tennessee—the opportune destruction of the great rebel iron-clad *Atlanta*, which threatened terrible damage to our blockade—the capture of MORGAN'S force, which had been the scourge of the West—the brilliant cavalry victories, which have made that arm a power for the National cause hardly before dreamed of;—all these would have figured gloriously had they not been overshadowed by the other colossal successes. There has been in fact scarcely a reverse, small or great, to mar the bright picture. Even the assault upon Fort Wagner was virtually but the failure of the day. It did not seriously interrupt the operations upon Charleston, and the early capture of that stronghold was never—all things considered—so likely as now. We stand vastly better there to-day than three months ago, after DUPONT'S repulse.

We might also advert to the discomfiture of the desperate schemes to excite resistance to the laws and civil war here in the North, and to the disposition, everywhere reviving, to stand by the Government in all needful exercise of its authority. But everybody understands that there has been as complete a change in the current of feeling as in the current of events. The spirit of the nation has been renovated, as its fortunes have been transformed.

Calmly surveying everything, in general and in particular, it is impossible to doubt that the salvation of the nation has been substantially assured within the last three months. If the people were sincere in seeking the rescuing hand of Heaven in the depths of their calamity, they will be no less sincere in rendering thanks to-day that their deliverance has come in a manner so signal, and so immeasurably beyond their deserts. Among all true men it will be a day of gratitude, at once devout and joyful.

HOW MR. LAIRD WRIGGLES OUT.—We give the text of Secretary WELLES' note denying the allegation made by Mr. LAIRD in the House of Commons, that our Government had applied to him to build vessels for our service. The denial is very explicit and direct; and though Mr. LAIRD has tried to get out of his false position by publishing certain letters on the subject, it turns out that these letters were from "anonymous individuals" in this country. We suppose they had such signatures as "A True American," "British Honor," "Privateer," "£, s. d.," "Blank & Co.," and proposed very big jobs and very stupendous profits. But if this is the best authority that Mr. LAIRD can give for his positive assertion, people will be very chary about crediting anything he may assert in future. The London *Daily News* declares that "the House of Commons was never more completely surprised than it was when Mr. LAIRD announced that the Federal Government had applied to him to build war-ships;" that the "announcement electrified the House; the friends of the Federal cause were struck dumb, and those of the Confederacy shouted for joy." We should like to know how the members of the House of Commons, Mr. LAIRD, the friends of the Federal cause and those of the Confederacy, feel about the matter now.

Apart from any other consideration, we are glad that no application has ever been made to foreign ship-builders to construct war-ships for us, because we have the resources, the skill and all the materials for building in this country all the naval vessels we need, without going abroad for them. This has been abundantly shown during the past two years, although it has hardly pleased the Government even to test the capacity of our own shipbuilders. We have been building ships for foreign Governments, and for commercial uses, that it were well for us we had in our own service. We can turn out first-class ships here of every kind and class fast enough for any contingency, if the Navy Department chooses to use the facilities at its disposal. If Mr. LAIRD pleases to build war-ships for his anonymous correspondents we shall find no fault with him. It is very likely that our cruisers near Charleston or Mobile will soon capture them, and put them to excellent service under our flag.

Commerce on the Mississippi—The Future of New-York.

The reopening of the Mississippi River may fairly be rejoiced over as the heaviest blow yet delivered to the rebellion, inasmuch as it dismembers the so-called Confederacy and secures to the Union armies and fleet unembarrassed transportation on the great highway, so necessary in the further prosecution of hostilities. But all theories based on the immediate resumption of a large commerce on the Mississippi River, such as existed before the war, are doomed to severe disappointment.

A moment's reflection will show why this must be so. The reasons may be enumerated as follows:

1. The commerce that existed on the Mississippi River before the war, was reciprocal. It paid both ways. The boats laden at St. Louis and Cincinnati for New-Orleans, carried down corn, pork, rope, bagging, furniture, flour, &c., for use in Southern cities and on Southern plantations, and brought back sugar, molasses, cotton, coffee and groceries, which New-Orleans always furnished them abundantly and more cheaply than any other city. Every town, every landing, and every wood-yard on the Mississippi, on either side, in all its vast length, was a tributary to this grand upward and downward flow of commerce, which employed a vast fleet of steamboats and an inland marine force of tens of thousands. The competition between boats was excessive, and this with the great volume of business done, and the equal balancing of up and down freights, which enabled boats to carry at the lowest rates, and still make profits, kept freights on the river so low as to be difficult of successful competition by the railroads reaching from the West to the Atlantic seaboard. In addition to these advantages of exchange of products and cheap transportation, New-Orleans had, before the war, mercantile houses of talent, ambition and great wealth, identified by a lifetime with the trade of the Valley of the Mississippi and able to influence it. These houses had, by a system of advances, secured such a hold upon western merchants and farmers as to have made it extremely difficult, with equal, or even with slightly superior, inducements to detach and withdraw their trade eastward. The war has revolutionized all this. It has disorganized Southern industry. The Southern plantations no longer buy corn, flour, pork, bagging and rope and furniture from the Northwest as before, and they have no immense yields of cotton, sugar and molasses to send up the river in exchange. New-Orleans merchants have lost their communications with the Upper Valley. Hundreds of them have been ruined by war, or have removed, taking their capital away, or have closed their houses, with little thought of ever opening them again. The once opulent and ambitious seat of Southern commerce no longer tries to wield her sceptre, but buys her bread from day to day, and lives as poorly and hopelessly as any fourth-rate trading post on the Mississippi, such as Helena or Napoleon used to be. This will not be so always. New-Orleans will rise again to her wealth, ambition and glory. But not until years hence. At present she strives not for trade but—existence.

2. While New-Orleans has lost the hold her wealth had attained on Western commerce, New-York has gained an influence never before possessed. The completion of railroad lines and the enlargement of canals have done much to draw Western crops to our City. But the advance in price of cereals, growing out of the settled and enormously increased European demand, the value of time in short shipments and early receipts of payment, and the saving of insurance, shipping by railroad instead of by sea, have done still more to transfer the commerce of the West to New-York. It now legitimately belongs here. It will never be placed in large volume on the Mississippi River again, because it will come more quickly, safely and cheaply by railroad, lake and canal, to New-York.

3. In addition to these facts—the loss of easy and profitable exchanges between the West and the South—the loss of cheap freighting on the Mississippi—the loss of communication between New-Orleans merchants and Western farmers—the annihilation of the commercial organizations in the South, controlled by capital and talents, that once influenced the trade of the Mississippi Valley, the new alliances made by New-York capital with the West—all of which are most damaging in their effects upon the once large and profitable commerce that was borne on the peaceful bosom of the Mississippi—we must remember that the causes that produced these disastrous changes *are still in operation*. Not in the same intensity, or with the same imminency of evil, for the malignity of the rebellion has sensibly abated in the Mississippi Valley since the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. Yet there is sufficient uncertainty and danger still lurking on the undefended margins of the Mississippi to frighten away all commerce except what promises large enough profits to justify the running of war risks. This state of things may last for months or years. In the meantime the inexhaustible treasures of Western granaries and pasture-lands and packing-houses will keep up their steady flow through present channels to New-York City; so that when commerce is again free on the Mississippi—free as it ever was, from all dangers of war,—it will be impossible for it ever to resume its former proportions, or to take from New-York one tithe of the stream that has been for two years steadily setting to the tide water in New-York Bay. The Mississippi River will henceforth be more national than ever in a military point of view, but less national as a commercial highway.

The Kentucky Election.

The Kentucky election, contrary to the hopes and expectations of the Secessionists, has gone very largely for the Union candidates. The friends of CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE the "Democratic" candidate for Governor, claimed the State by 50,000 majority. They now lay their defeat to "military intimidation" and the proclamation of martial law by Gen. BURNSIDE. The remoter districts of the State are not fully heard from, but so far as reports are in, they do not sustain the complaints of the defeated candidates, for the Union candidates run fully as well ahead where there were no Union soldiers stationed.

BRUTUS J. CLAY is elected to Congress in the "Ashland District," lately represented by Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN. BRUTUS J. (BRUTUS JUNIUS) is a brother of CASSIUS M. (CASSIUS MARCELLUS) CLAY, but he has never been an emancipationist, or a political follower of his radical brother. Gen. GREEN CLAY SMITH, elected to Congress in the Covington District over the late member, Hon. JOHN W. MENZIES, is a nephew of CASSIUS M. CLAY, and went to Russia with the latter, as his first Secretary of Legation. He returned before Mr. CLAY did, and entered the military service, in which he reached the rank of Brigadier-General. Gen. SMITH is quite a young man, son of JOHN SPEED SMITH, formerly eminent in Kentucky politics. Gen. SMITH is probably the only member of Congress elected in Kentucky that will prove a thorough-going supporter of the Administration—unless perchance Mr. CAREY, late member from a western District, should chance to slip in. Nevertheless, all the candidates on the Union ticket are understood to have been pledged to an *unconditional support of the war* until the rebellion is suppressed. Every candidate supported by the Louisville *Journal* is elected, except Mr. MENZIES, in the Covington District. The *Journal's* loyalty is, therefore, a fair exponent of the State's.

Gen. J. T. BOYLE, who was defeated as the Congressional candidate for the Louisville District, was spoken of, in a telegraphic dispatch in yesterday's TIMES, as a "Butternut." If by that epithet be meant one who takes part in or sympathizes with the Southern rebellion, there could not be a more unjust characterization, as those of our readers who perused Gen. BOYLE'S admirable address to the people of his district, also published in our yesterday's issue, would see. In that document, he said:

"I am a Union man. My devotion to the Union and the Constitution will not be questioned by the loyal citizens of the State. I have illustrated my fealty to the Union and the Government of my country, both in the field and before the people. I am unalterably for the Union, the Constitution and maintenance of the National Government, and I am, and ever will be, ready to serve my country, in the field or elsewhere, as the interests of my State and country may demand. If chosen your representative, I shall faithfully endeavor to illustrate my love of country by a most earnest advocacy of the principles declared by our illustrious fellow-citizen now dead, (JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.) I am for the suppression of the rebellion by the armed power of the Government. I shall advocate all means necessary to enable the Federal Government to suppress the rebellion and maintain the supremacy of the National authority."

No man has exhibited a more unflinching Unionism, or rendered more hearty and valuable service to the National cause and the National arms in Kentucky, than the gallant patriot, Gen. BOYLE.

DUPLICITY OF THE REBELS.—The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*, writing before the fall of Vicksburgh, gives some reasons why Gen. JOHNSTON, with his large force, did not attempt to raise the siege. JOHNSTON had a great difficulty in his way in the immense strength of GRANT'S position, and his large army; beside this, "there was not much harmony or kindness of feeling existing between JOHNSTON and the Richmond War Department;" but a much more plausible cause than either of these is given when he says that Gen. JOHNSTON was "despondent beyond expression." This, says the correspondent, is "one of the worst qualities which a soldier can possess, and was regarded by NAPOLEON as always fatal to success."

We are not told why Gen. JOHNSTON was despondent beyond expression. He issued several orders while in Mississippi which were full of bravado and brag. But now, when we get a glimpse behind the curtain, it seems that all this was assumed. Even then, the wretched rebel knew that his cause and campaign were hopeless. There is a great deal of this sort of thing in the rebel Confederacy. Nothing stops their braggadocio; and they will doubtless indulge in it to the last. But even while spitting fire, fury and defiance from their mouths, we can tell certainly that in their hearts they are "despondent beyond expression."

A POLICY FOR ENGLAND.—Our London correspondent does not give us the name of the noble lord who made the remark recently, that "England was strong enough to—mind her own business." But, whoever he was, we commend his good sense and statesmanlike intellect; and, be he Whig or Tory, we hope he will live long enough to be Premier of England, or at least Foreign Secretary. Had he occupied the latter position for the last three years, and carried out the theory involved in his epigrammatic remark, we should have been saved an immense amount of bad blood in this country, and England would have been saved still more. Earl RUSSELL has done tolerably well, but he has not come up to this high standard. So far as this country is concerned, it is all we have ever asked of England. We want no aid, no favor, no applause from her in our struggle. We do not envy her in her possession of power, wealth and territory—ships, colonies and commerce. All we ask of her and all other Governments is, to mind their own business. We have never interfered in theirs.

MULTUM IN PARVO.—The loss of two millions and a half of dollars by the burning of the steamer *Ruth*, on the Mississippi on Tuesday last, is an unfortunate affair for GRANT'S soldiers, who will have to wait a few days longer for their greenbacks. But that is the worst of it. The cost of the two millions and a half to the Government was only the price it paid for the paper and ink.

The Destitute Colored People.

We yesterday took occasion to speak of the pusillanimous spirit which some of our merchants were permitting to prevent them from restoring to their accustomed places of labor the colored servants and laborers.

One of the unfortunate effects of this spirit is seen in the fact that numbers of these poor people are compelled from sheer necessity for bread to call upon the Merchants' Committee of Relief's Depot, No. 350 Fourth-street, for aid. Many are leaving the City, and are so limited in means that they are compelled to ask for the means to pay their railroad or boat fare. In view of these facts, we were not surprised to hear that the funds of this Committee were giving out, and that the Treasurer would not complain if his funds were somewhat increased. No one could, on this day of thanksgiving, contribute to a worthier charity than this.

A large number have already left for the country, and more will follow if means are furnished them to get away, and their old employers continue to feel that they can afford to dispense with such valuable help.

The Treasurer is JONATHAN SPRAGUE, Esq., No. 125 Front-street.

The Secretary, VINCENT COLYER, at Depot, No. 350 Fourth-street.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, August 5.

The following General Order is just made public.

WAR DEPARTMENT ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, August 5.

The Department of West Virginia will include all of the State of Maryland, west of Monocacy River, including that part of Virginia in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry. By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

The following is an official statement of the sums forwarded by the Paymaster-General for the payment of the following armies for May and June:

Rosecrans'	$4,750,000
Grant's	5,000,000
Burnside's	2,000,000
Banks'	2,500,000
Gillmore's	1,500,000
Foster's	1,000,000
Schofield's	1,000,000
Pope's	750,000
Meade's	6,500,000
Office payments in New-York and New-England, including mustered out troops	2,000,000
Payments in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, etc., including mustered out troops	3,750,000
Western Virginia and Pennsylvania	750,000
Total	$30,500,000

Owing to the consolidation of troops, funds were transferred from one department to another, and this will account for an excess in some departments and apparent deficiencies in others.

APPOINTED LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

Lieut. E. WALKER WARE, of Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S Staff, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-third New-Jersey regiment, now being organized.

RETURNED.

Hon. JOHN HUTCHINS, sent to New-Orleans some time since by the Treasury Department on special service, arrived here to-day.

TIMES CORRESPONDENTS DRAFTED.

Among the drafted to-day was FRANK HENRY, correspondent of the TIMES. His brother, ARTHUR B. HENRY, assistant, was also drawn.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

WAR WITH ENGLAND.

The *National Republican* contains an editorial to which much semi-official importance is attached. It says, among other things:

"If there shall be a slight occasion for hostilities, the two nations are likely to be involved in war. Our steam marine will be at once converted into privateers, and the commerce of Great Britain will be driven from the ocean. Thus does the criminal neglect of the Queen of England's advisers tend to the disturbance of the peace of the world. War is not desirable, even with England, but war is not the greatest of evils. A nation of spirit cannot submit to injustice—to insolence—to outrage through a series of years, and make no effort to avenge its wrongs. The course of England during the trying period of our domestic troubles has alienated every American of the loyal States, whatever his opinions upon the Administration or the conduct of the war. These are significant facts, and indicate what the future has in store for us. The machinations of NAPOLEON in Mexico deserve attention, but the country should bear in mind the great fact that the United States can restore Mexico to its place as a Republic whenever the attempt shall be made, and, indeed, it is not improbable that NAPOLEON will find excuse for quitting a possession which promises no good to the French empire."

THE DRAFT COMPLETED.

The draft in Washington has been completed. It gives an aggregate of 3,700 white and 1,253 colored conscripts. Among the drawn are several persons named GEORGE WASHINGTON.

NAVAL.

Commander BYRON has been ordered to the command of the iron-clad *Lehigh*, and Commander CADWALLADER to the *Glaucus*.

PAYMASTER ROBBED.

Army Paymaster MCFARLAND had $40,000 stolen from his room last night.

Private Note Accompanying a Contribution for the Colored Victims of the Riot.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 21, 1863.

MY DEAR MR. RAYMOND: I am detained from home, and I therefore trouble you to speed the inclosed to the Treasurer of the fund for the relief of those poor colored men and women and orphan children who were so mercilessly outraged, both in person and in effects, by that mob of "noble-hearted friends" which so recently disgraced our City. My contribution is limited, unfortunately, by my ability. Could I gratify my inclination, I would swell its amount to such a sum as would compass complete restitution, so far as that could be done, and I would then gratefully place it for disbursement in the hands of those who, having opportunity for good works, are not to be diverted by evil example either from doing them, or from the habitual remembrance and practice of the golden rule.

The painful scenes through which we have just passed will not have been wholly uninstructive, if they shall have taught us hereafter to elevate to positions of responsibility not mere constitutional machines, but true men, with loyal hearts and human sympathies, who know the proper use and office, as well of power as of the right hand of friendship and a benediction.

I am, my dear Sir, most faithfully yours,

Wallack's Theatre.

The Ghost will make his appearance at this house to-night in a piece called "True to the Last"—a drama written for the express purpose of introducing that extraordinary illusion. The greatest curiosity prevails on the subject of this new comedy. If the effect is what it pretends to be—and in view of the great success of the spectre in London and Paris, this scarcely admits of a doubt—the stage has undoubtedly gained a new and thrilling effect. We may expect to have Ghosts for a twelvemonth at least. In the meantime Mr. and Mrs. WALLACK have secured their Ghost in time to get the first fright out of the public.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION IN VERMONT.—FREDERICK E. WOODBRIDGE, Esq., of Vergennes, was nominated last week by the Republican Union Convention at Rutland, for Representative to Congress for the First District in Vermont. Mr. WOODBRIDGE is a gentleman of liberal education, fine abilities as a speaker, and staunch Republican principles, and will do honor to the seat so ably filled for the last six years by Hon. E. P. WALTON, who declined a renomination.

AFFAIRS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Proofs of the Treason of James Buchanan.

Important Captures at Natchez by Gen. Herron.

Government Funds Lost Below Cairo.

Burning of a Transport—About Thirty Lives Lost.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The *Democrat's* Vicksburgh special dispatch, dated the 30th, says in the late advance on Jackson, *letters were captured confirming the treason of* JAMES BUCHANAN. *His replies to* Jeff. DAVIS *confirm Gen. Scott's accusations.*

The rebel Gen. Bowen died of dysentery a few days ago.

In the late operations against Jackson, Gen. SHERMAN lost about 1,000 men. The army is now undergoing a couple reorganization.

Gen. HERRON's division at Natchez destroyed an immense amount of rebel stores and captured a large quantity of salt from Louisiana for Lee's army, and a great number of cattle from Texas.

Maj. FARNUM, Chief of the Pay Department [of Mississippi, has just received a telegram stating that the steamer *Ruth*, which left here for Vicksburgh on Monday morning, was burned a few miles below Cairo last night, and the boat and cargo were entirely consumed. Maj. GARDNWALL, Paymaster, and three clerks were lost; and several other Paymasters on their way to Gen. GRANT's army escaped only with the clothes on their backs. Two million and a half dollars in Government funds were consumed. Many lives were lost. The above are the only particulars that have yet been received.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The steamer *Ruth*, valued at $10,000, was burned last night at midnight at the foot of Island No. 1. She was bound for Helena, and had on board eight Paymasters and their clerks, with $2,000,000 in "greenbacks" to pay Gen. GRANT's army. The following is a list of the names:

Major U. S. Brinton, of Philadelphia, in charge.
H. S. Goddard, of Philadelphia, clerk.
Major R. W. Merkian Hall, of Pennsylvania.
John Deford, clerk.
Major W. W. White, of Burlington, Iowa.
J. S. Graves, clerk.
Major Joseph Tilden, of Jaiesburgh.
D. D. Martin—missing.
Major J. W. Bragdon, of Erie, Penn.
W. W. Loomis, clerk.
Major W. H. Jamieson, of Boston—head slightly scorched.
S. G. Campson, clerk—missing.
Maj. J. M. Humphrey, of Wheeling, Va.
H. C. Fletcher, clerk.
Maj. J. D. Greenwale, of Harrisburgh—missing, undoubtedly lost.
Frank Oglesby, clerk of the steamer—lost.
Two negro deck hands, chambermaid, and a colored woman, cabin passenger—lost.

The Captain, the First and Second Clerks, and all the rest of the crew were saved. The papers and all the books of the boat were lost. Thirty-one soldiers of Company I, Ninth Wisconsin, acted as a guard to the Paymasters, under the command of Lieut. COGSWELL. Of these, one Corporal and four privates were lost, and three killed by a stage plank falling on them while in the water.

Altogether about thirty lives were lost. The boat had aboard 99 head of beef cattle, 120 mules, 400 tons of commissary and sutlers' stores, and about 100 tons of private freight, which were lost. There were about 200 persons on board. The boat was insured for $5,000. The fire broke out in the aft part of the boat; some say between decks, others in the nursery rooms. As soon as the fire was discovered the boat was headed for the shore on the Missouri side, and struck the bank with full force, the fire having driven the engineers from their posts, and the engines, consequently, continued to work. As soon as she struck a number jumped ashore, but her stern soon swung round down stream, and as the engines were still working her bow was turned from the shore and she again started down the river. When she left the shore about thirty persons were aboard, nearly all of whom must have perished.

The steamer *Shingess* brought the passengers saved to this city this morning. The soldiers are said to have acted heroically, and to have stood by the boxes containing the money until it was certain that all was consumed. The boxes were bound, and too heavy to be removed; besides, the flames spread all over the boat in less than five minutes.

There is nothing satisfactory as to how the fire originated. It is believed, however, to have been the work of an incendiary in the interest of the rebel Government.

An effort was made to fire the naval depot here night before last.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Aug. 3.

ROBINSON's rebel force having been driven from West Tennessee, has joined CHALMERS in Mississippi.

JESSE FORREST, with about 800 cavalry, was at Jack's Creek three days ago. Gen. DODGE has sent a force after him.

The Atlanta *Appeal* of the 31st ult. says that the Governor of Georgia is making extensive preparations to stop raids into that State. It says a large force of raiders from Gen. ROSECRANS' army was at Whiteside.

The *Appeal* also says that the War Department has resolved to stop the navigation of the Mississippi River by a well-organized system of guerrilla warfare.

The editor thinks ROSECRANS is moving on Selma. Every place of importance in Georgia is fortified. The mountains are full of deserters.

Scouts report that arrangements are being made for a dash on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at or near Grand Junction, by CHALMERS, RUGGLES and RICHARDSON.

A VALUABLE PRIZE.

The Blockade Running Steamer Eagle Captured by the Octorara.

This vessel, which has arrived at this port, was captured on the 18th May, by the United States steamer *Octorara*, between Abacoa and Nassau, after a most obstinate resistance, the *Octorara* firing no less than sixteen shots at her, several of which took effect, passing through her smoke-stack, rigging, &c. She did not stop her engine until a 9-inch shell exploded in her starboard wheel-house, effectually crippling her. She was commanded by Capt. CORZAN, who acknowledged having run the blockade on several occasions. He exhibited determination and bravery worthy a better cause. She had a valuable assorted cargo; is a Clyde built steamer, with oscillating engines, having two cylinders of thirty inches each and four feet stroke being over 200 horse power. Her boiler is nearly new, and is one of NAPIER's, with vertical tubes. This prize, with her engines in perfect order, would be one of the fastest vessels in our waters; and being of very light draft, would be of great service in our rivers and inlets along our coast.

She was brought home in charge of A. N. GOULD, United States Navy, assisted by Acting Master A. B. PEASE, Second Assistant Engineer E. J. BROOKS and Third Assistant Engineer A. M. RAKEIN.

She also brings as passengers from Key West Messrs. F. X. KEATING and F. WARNEY.

The *Octorara* has been unusually active. Since she went into commission she has taken fourteen prizes, two of which are steamers. She was engaged in the first attack on Vicksburgh, being the flagship of Admiral PORTER's mortar flotilla, and has exchanged shots with the enemy on several occasions. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, N. COMSTOCK; Lieutenant and Ex-Officer, C. M. SCHOONMAKER; Acting Masters, J. A. JOHNSTONE, A. N. GOULD, S. C. COOK; Acting Ensign, G. F. HOLTS; Assistant Surgeon, E. B. DODGE; First Assistant Engineer, —— WHITAKER; Second Assistant Engineer, E. J. BROOKS; Third Assistant Engineers, C. R. MORGAN, J. C. COOPER, E. W. CLERK; Commander's Clerk, J. COLLINS; Paymaster's Clerk, F. X. KEATING.

THE COPPERHEADS IN OHIO.

Excitement at Columbus—Invalid Soldiers Tear Down a Flag Bearing the Names of "Vallandigham and Pugh."

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The *Gazette*, of this city, has the following special dispatch:

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Great excitement prevailed here yesterday afternoon, in consequence of the tearing down by the invalid soldiers of a flag on which were inscribed the names of VALLANDIGHAM and PUGH.

The "Copperheads" upon this commenced gathering together, crying for vengeance on the authors of the act.

An invalid soldier was badly beaten for approving of the act.

All the soldiers in the city were arrested and put in the guard-house, to prevent further disturbances.

In the evening the "Copperheads" assembled before the door of the store where the flag was torn down, and, after parading through the streets, the crowd returned to the store again, and presented the owner with a new flag, which will be hung out again to-day.

Further trouble is apprehended.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The steamer *Georgiana* arrived this morning from Beaufort. She reports that last Sunday morning the U. S. gunboat *Iroquois* arrived at Beaufort, having in tow a prize, an English iron propeller, the *Kate*, captured while running the blockade from Wilmington, N. C. She also passed another gunboat yesterday having another prize in tow. She could not make them out.

The prize steamer *Kate* had 1,500 bales of cotton on board when she was captured.

The Union State Convention of Pennsylvania.

RENOMINATION OF GOV. CURTIN.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The Union State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court met to-day. The State was fully represented in the Convention. A large number of strangers from all parts of the State were present.

There was great excitement about the choice for Governor, but CURTIN had evidently the inside track, and it was conceded early in the day that he would receive the nomination. The friends of COVODE and MOREHEAD were still equally active.

The Convention was called to order by C. P. MAGRIS, Chairman of the Executive Committee, when the names of the delegates were read.

Judge MAXWELL was elected temporary Chairman, and Messrs. W. H. SEIBIGLAND and W. J. P. WREN, temporary Secretaries.

A Committee on Resolutions was then appointed, and the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the disposal of the question of contested seats, the Committee on Organization reported Hon. LEMUEL TODD, of Cumberland, for President, with thirty Vice-Presidents, and several Secretaries.

Judge TODD, on taking the chair, made a neat and appropriate speech, returning thanks for the honor conferred, hoping the Convention would be harmonious in selecting candidates worthy of the principles of the Union party, and who would unite the entire vote in the October election.

Mr. CAMPBELL then nominated Gov. CURTIN. The nomination was received with applause.

The following additional nominations were made: HENRY D. MOORE, of Philadelphia; J. K. MORRHEAD, of Alleghany; JOHN COVODE, of Armstrong; J. P. PENNY, of Alleghany; Maj. FRANCIS JORDAN, J. J. PEARSON, F. C. BRUNNER, of Philadelphia, and JAMES VERCH, of Fayette.

Considerable debate followed on the merits of the candidates, during which a letter was read from JOHN COVODE declining a nomination in order to harmonize the party.

At about 7 o'clock a ballot was had, which resulted in the choice of ANDREW CURTIN by a vote of 93 against 43.

The Convention then adjourned until 9 P. M.

NIGHT SESSION.

Hon. DANIEL AGNEW, of Beaver, was nominated by acclamation for Judge of the Supreme Court.

On motion the delegates present were instructed to name a person from each county to constitute a State Committee.

The Committee on Resolutions reports the following:

The loyal men of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled, disclaiming all partisanship, knowing no cause but that of our country, declare for themselves and their constituents.

First—The inflexible purpose to maintain by every necessary effort, service and sacrifice, the national Union, as the first, highest, most solemn and most overshadowing of all political duties.

Second—That the rebellion, which threatens the existence of the Union, was, without cause, conceived in wickedness, organized in perjury, and developed by reckless violence; and is stained with every crime, and detestable in object and infernal in purpose; and must be suppressed by the people of the United States, at the destruction of whose liberties and overthrow of whose free institutions it is injuriously aimed.

Third—Taxt in the momentous contest now raging, there are and can be but two parties—one which firmly sustains the constituted authorities of the nation in enforcing all the laws thereof, and in protecting the principles upon which the Government rests, forming at once the party of law, of liberty, and of patriotism; the other, which cripples the constituted authorities of the nation in enforcing the laws, securing its safety, and preserving its life, and is, therefore, the parent of mobs, enemy of order, and participant in treason; a class, whose detestible practices not only give aid and comfort to the common enemy, but, as confessed at Richmond, light up these days of rebel darkness and disaster, and stimulate them to renewed and desperate efforts to recruit their armies; and to whom next is this day justly chargeable of whatever of vitality the rebellion possesses, and whatever calamity or affliction the further protection of the country may involve. Hail for Northern sympathizers with Southern treason; and the hope that their treasonable existence inspires, the rebellion would have sunk under the staggering blows dealt it at Gettysburgh, Vicksburgh and Port Hudson.

Fourth—That wholly without sympathy for men who have made this war against a free Republican Government, or for the system of human bondage in whose interest it was instigated, or for the desperate principles to which it is now devoted; this Convention declares all engaged therein, while so engaged, to be worthy only of our patriotic hatred; and in like spirit we denounce as doubly recreant and base the residents of loyal States, who would tolerate this treason, would abilitate with armed traitors, and again surrender our Government and liberties to their keeping.

Resolved, That ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States—[applause]—by his discharge of his most arduous duties in the dark days of civil war, has won for himself the affection and regard of the whole American people; and, always bearing himself clear in his high office, has maintained the integrity of the Union, and keys our honor undiminished throughout the world—[applause]—and to him, his Administration, its principles and its policy, we give our heartiest approval, and pledge our earnest and enthusiastic support. [Loud applause.]

Resolved, That the amendments proposed to the Constitution, in giving to our soldiers in the field the right of suffrage, meets our hearty approbation.

From Japan.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER LEAVES YEDDO AFFRIGHTENDING ASSASSINATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The American Minister and Consul, with their families, hastily left Yeddo, Japan, about the 18th of June, apprehending assassination. They first took refuge on the United States steamer *Wyoming*, and subsequently removed to Yokahama.

Safety of the Steamer Pacific.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The *Pacific* is safe in Trepassy Harbor. She leaves for St. Johns to-day, to repair damages, accompanied by the *Victoria*.

The Draft in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The draft commenced here this morning. There was no excitement. Already the draft is finished in five Wards. There are no signs of a row.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Aug. 5—P. M.

The draft for the Twenty-eighth Congressional District commenced in this city to-day and passed of quietly and without interruption. The draft in the twelve Wards of the city was completed, and will be resumed on Friday in the towns in Monroe and Orleans Counties. The greatest good humor prevailed among the crowd during the drawing, and as the names of prominent citizens were announced they were greeted with cheers. The conscripts are parading the streets to-night with bands of music.

The Draft in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The draft commenced here this morning, and is passing off with quietness and apparent good feeling.

The first United States Invalid corps arrived last night from Elmira, to act as a Provost Guard, and large numbers of citizens were sworn in as special policemen.

The Value of Health.

Upward of twenty-five years since, Dr. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH introduced to the community a vegetable pill which has since become the household medicine of tens of thousands of families in the United States, and throughout the countries of Europe and South America. When first brought to the notice of the public, few could be persuaded of its virtues. Gradually, at first, it was tried, and then, as case after case of recovery from many diseases reached the ears of the public, its value increased in what might be called geometrical proportion. Medical men, who had seen patients recover rapidly by the use of BRANDRETH's pills who had for indefinite periods of time been under their charge without showing signs of improvement, began to despair, believing that the great secret of life and health had been discovered, and that their occupation was gone from them. Some, more enterprising than their fellows, at once adopted into their practice the great conservator of health, and their success corresponded with their liberality. Since then, the Brandrethian system has been in the ascendant.

It is said that no habit has obtained throughout the world so rapidly as the use of tobacco. This is a mistake. It has taken a few hundred years to make the nicotine plant known to the nations, while in less than a quarter of a century the Brandreth Pill, as a purifier of the stomach and bowels, and as a preventive of every fever known, no matter by what term called or from what cause originated, has become the indispensable necessity of every people on the globe, civilized and barbarous.

It may be asked, why is this preparation so eminent of others? We answer, because, above every other, it goes to the heart directly. It cleanses the system thoroughly of every impurity, and restores the blood to its pristine condition. Dr. BRANDRETH holds, and his conclusions are based on physiological as well as Biblical fact, that all diseases originate in the blood, and that a medicine which seizes upon and purifies it places the body that contains it beyond the possibility of abnormal action. It is not necessary to attempt to vindicate a theory so self-evident. We know that a fountain cannot send forth at the same place both water and blood, and we also know that we cannot look for health where the fountain of life is corrupted. Purify the blood-system, and life, strength, youth and absence from disease are assured. These the Brandreth Pill not only promises, but gives. Let those who would go through existence without sickness or even momentary pain, remember that the preventive from every ill lies in the vegetable preparation, whose active and passive properties no sane man will dispute, known as the Brandreth medicine."—*N. Y. Dispatch.*

Concerning Eyes and Oculists.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our powers of action and enjoyment. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inclamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to cold, and to a cold we endeavored to check in Spring with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. VON EISENBERG, of this City. Scattering ourselves by these gentlemanly inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge as very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The Doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened, and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in *Amaurosis Opthalmitis*, we believe, is the term which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much-desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talents of Dr. VON EISENBERG, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that rapidly as increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.—*New-York Christian Times.*

[Advertisement.]

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON Bros. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

The Great National Thanksgiving Day will be observed at BARNUM's with peculiar thankfulness. The new dramatic company, under the direction of that popular actor, C. W. CLARKE, Esq., will give a series of performances which will keep the crowd in the best of humor. Go there any hour, and you'll see enough to satisfy the most unreasonable. See BARNUM's advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

TALENT AND ENERGY ARE WASTED BY THOUSANDS because not expended in the right channel. A careful Phrenological Examination would show each man the right place. See *Phrenological Journal* for August, at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, or at news agencies.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL HOUSE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Beautiful scenery, mountain air, and forty acres of forest park, with good table and first-class accommodations.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLINT'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful

Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON.

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,

East side, 2 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Parsons's Exterminator

EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS

Oysters, Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Why be Troubled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, or any Pulmonary Complaint, when so Sure a Remedy as Dr. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant can be Obtained?

COSTIVENESS, SICK HEADACHE and all BILIOUS AFFECTIONS are speedily cured by Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. They gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, producing healthy action in these important organs. They also relieve headache and the feverish state of the system which usually attends a costive habit.

CRAMPS, COLIC, CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA and all AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS are cured promptly and effectually by Dr. D. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children, and having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a standard household remedy.

All of Dr. D. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES are sold by Druggists and Agents everywhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

DIED.

BALLANTINE.—At Highland Mills, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 3, WILLIAM FREDERICK, only child of William A. and Evelina Ballantine, aged 11 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 47 Barrow-st.

BELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 5, after an illness of 15 hours, HERBERT, youngest son of George A. and Isabella E. Bell, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, (Thursday, Aug. 6,) at the residence of his parents, No. 2 Clark-st.

BARKER.—In Rye, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, Mrs. SARAH BARKER, widow of the late Henry Barker, in the 83d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her son, D. R. Barker, and son-in-law, John Palmer, are invited to attend the funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, Rye, without further notice, on Friday, Aug. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot in Rye.

CORCORAN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 4, ELIZABETH CORCORAN, wife of Brig.-Gen. Michael Corcoran.

Her remains will be taken at 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning, Aug. 6, from her late residence, No. 304 Broome-st. to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a Requiem High Mass will be celebrated; thence at 11½ o'clock to Calvary Cemetery, for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

EVERS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 5, MARY, daughter of Frederick and Charlotte Evers, aged 9 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 236-st., between 2d and 3d aves., on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 3 o'clock.

FREEMAN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 4, of typhoid fever, SAMUEL FREEMAN.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, on Bridge-st., Morristown, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. His friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notification. Cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st., at 9½ o'clock A. M.

HAMPTON.—After a long and painful illness, on Tuesday, June 30, in Columbia, S. C., MARY, widow of the late Gen. Wade Hampton.

Thus has passed away one whose life was a living example of Christian loveliness, purity and charity.

HOUSMAN.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 4, at 10 o'clock, ELIZABETH M. HOUSMAN, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Fort Richmond, S. I., at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, Aug. 6. Boats leave Cortlandt-st. and Whitehall to convey the friends to the funeral.

JEROME.—At Newport, on the morning of the 4th inst., CAROLINE, daughter of Leonard W. and Clara Jerome, aged 7 years and 6 months.

KING.—In Malone, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 3, WILLIAM KING, aged 69 years.

KENDALL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 4, NELLIE FAY, youngest daughter of William H. and Harriet M. Kendall, aged 3 years, 7 months and 7 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 229 Union-st., on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

LIVINGS.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 4, suddenly, NICHOLAS C. LIVINGS.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Christopher Moller, No. 33 West 30th-st. His friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend, without further notice.

MILLS.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock, ELIZABETH D. WARDLOCK, wife of Francis Mills, aged 65 years.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 67 West 23d-st., this afternoon, Aug. 6, at 5 o'clock. The remains will be removed to Hillsdale, N. Y., on Friday morning, Aug. 7.

MONTAGUE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 4, ORLANDO MONTAGUE, aged 74 years.

Funeral will be attended at the Second Presbyterian Church, South 5th-st., Jersey City, at 2 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, Aug. 6. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

NEIL.—In Jersey City, on Monday morning, Aug. 3, in full hope of a blessed immortality, MARY, the beloved wife of William Neil, deeply lamented by a large circle of friends, in the 62d year of her age.

Her remains were taken to Orange County, N. Y., for interment.

ROWLAND.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 4, MARGARET ANNA, wife of the late Charles N. S. Rowland, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Annunciation, West 14th-st., on Friday afternoon, Aug. 7, at 4 o'clock.

REVERE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 4, Mrs. ELIZA REVERE, widow of the late Edward Revere.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 57 7th-st., at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 6. Her remains will be interred in the 2d-st. Marble Cemetery.

REID.—In Canaanchie, on Wednesday, July 29, Mrs. LUCY REID, aged 56 years, 11 months and 19 days.

STUART.—In Arrington, Va., on Friday, July 31, Lieut. ROBERT STUART, of Harris Light Cavalry, and formerly Lieutenant in U. S. Navy.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, which will take place from his late residence, at Roslyn, L. I., on Friday, Aug. 7, at 11 o'clock A. M. The cars leave Hunter's Point, opposite 34th-st., at 9 o'clock A. M., on Friday, 7th inst., and carriages will be in attendance at Hempstead Branch, to convey the friends to Roslyn, in time for the funeral.

SAGE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 4, SARAH M. SAGE, formerly of Middletown, Conn., aged 63 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Aug. 6, from her late residence, No. 102 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

SANDERSON.—On Tuesday, Aug. 4, from cholera infantum, JOSEPH RANKEN SANDERSON, youngest son of George and Sarah Sanderson, aged 11 months and 4 days.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, (to-day, 6th inst.,) at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 56 East 61st-st.

WIGGINS.—ELLEN ELLEN, daughter of James and Mary Wiggins, aged 3 years, 1 month and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 61 North Moore-st., at 1½ o'clock this day, (Thursday,) Aug. 6. Remains will be taken to Bronxville for interment.

WRIGHT.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 4, THOMAS B. WRIGHT, son of Finley and Lucy Wright.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 19 West 11th-st., on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 415.—Aug. 5, 1863.
56, 51, 45, 42, 35, 16, 11, 44, 55.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 416.—Aug. 5, 1863.
5, 54, 48, 46, 22, 47, 2, 26, 61, 13, 62, 4, 72, 50, 75.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS

No. 139 William-st., New-York,

Are the best in the world for family use, and for INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS—FEVERS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

☞ All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*, No. 139 William-st., New-York.

☞ *Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.*

EAR ACHE.

Stopping in a counting-office the other day on some business, we overheard a gentleman expressing a very decided opinion of

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF."

"It is a confounded good thing, is this Ready Relief. Last evening I was suffering from an excruciating earache; a friend advised me to try Radway's Relief. I did so, applying it with my finger to the inner ear, also saturated some cotton, introducing it in the ear as I retired to bed. This morning the pain has entirely gone." For Toothache, Earache, and for the relief of pain, use RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane.

METALLIC ARTIFICIAL LEGS.

Made of corrugated brass.
Patented Jan. 6, 1863.
WEIGHS ONLY FOUR POUNDS.
Soldier's price, $60; civilian's, $80. Send for a circular.
J. W. WESTOF, Agent.
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MUSQUITO NETS,

MUSQUITO LACE,
all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS and FRAMES.
G. L. & J. B. KELLY,
No. 289 BROADWAY, New-York.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
No. 696 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 20, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never did for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d aves.

NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 230 6th-av."

NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr VON EISENBERG's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 5 Moscrole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 32 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great lightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

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816 BROADWAY.

BALLOU'S

Patented

French Yoke

SHIRTS.

Warranted to fit, and to be

CHEAPER

for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.

Circulars containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

BABYLON IS FALLEN

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR

for a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.

WILSON'S MONITOR HAIR DYE

IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.

It

The Alleged Frauds in Pennsylvania.

A LETTER FROM GOV. CURTIN.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, Penn., July 31, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I noticed in your paper of to-day a telegram, dated at Harrisburgh, July 30, in which it is stated that enormous frauds were practiced in the equipment and supplies furnished the troops called into service to resist the recent invasion of the State, and that complicity with such frauds is charged to the Executive Departments. It is just to gentlemen connected with those departments that the facts should be known, that all equipments, supplies and horses were furnished by the United States, and that no official of the State Government was directly or indirectly connected with them. The State furnished nothing except the money to pay the wages of the militia mustered into the service of the State, which was generously advanced, and will be disbursed by banks and other corporations, under the pledge of the President to ask an appropriation by Congress, to refund the money thus advanced, at the opening of the next session. I am not aware of the arrest of any citizen of Pennsylvania on charges such as are indicated in the telegram referred to. It is said, however, that the Inspector of the General Government, charged with the inspection of horses purchased here, has been arrested by order of the Secretary of War. These horses were purchased by agents of the General Government, and furnished by its contractors. None of these agents or contractors are in any way personally or officially connected with me, or in any sense my friends. I have this day asked of the Secretary an investigation of the manner in which our people were supplied, who patriotically took up arms in defence of the State, and in support of the National Government, so that, if the want of sufficient supplies of subsistence (of which there is no doubt) resulted from carelessness or fraud, the guilty may be punished, and the innocent shall not suffer by insinuation. I feel assured you will take great pleasure, as a public journalist, in making this correction of a dispatch which no doubt failed to meet your personal observation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN.

W. W. BARNUM, Esq., Editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

A FORMER RESIDENT OF ROCHESTER RECEIVES SOME SOUVENIRS SERVICE.—Previous to the outbreak of rebellion Mr. Amos S. Darrow, brother of the Messrs. Darrow, booksellers, in this city, was a resident of Vicksburgh, or the Lake Providence country, opposite that city. He had been an engineer on the Vicksburgh and Shreveport Railroad, and was interested in the construction and maintenance of levees on the Louisiana side of the river. His property was valued at about $25,000, and was a partnership interest. This he desired to save if possible, and "staid by the stuff" while the rebels went to war. The conscription, enforced some 18 months ago, took him off, and he found himself in Rebeldom, where his time passing still was put to base uses, as he acknowledged to himself. Not meeting with a good chance to escape, he remained in this involuntary service until sent into Ohio with John Morgan. Now, the opportunity came, and one evening, climbing a tree, he let his horse go riderless with the trooping vagabonds. Darrow kept his perch until the horse-thieves were out of sight, then got into a barn and rested a while, and thence made his way into a loyal neighborhood, and thence into the old Buckeye homestead. During his hiding he went, without eating thirty hours, and his extreme caution made him forego publicity of his movements. On arriving in the neighborhood of his friends and family, he was of course conscious of safety, and freely related his experience. On reaching his brother's residence here, he learned for the first time of the decease of his father, who died last Spring.

Mr. DARROW went to the Provost-Marshal to register his oath of allegiance, but was not permitted to do so, the Provost-Marshal turning the case over to Col. MARSHALL, who deems Mr. DARROW at his camp until he obtains advices from Washington. Meantime, proper representations have been forwarded to the War Department, and we have no doubt he will be promptly released.

We learn that Mr. DARROW held the position of Assistant-Commissary in a Louisiana regiment, preferring to take that, and run the risk of getting away altogether, rather than be conscripted as a private, as he otherwise would have been, being a young man without family, and not owning any negroes. He has never fired a hostile shot.—*Rochester Express*, Aug. 4.

NUMISMATICS AT YALE COLLEGE.—The collection of coins has of late become quite an interesting business with persons of peculiar taste for the rare and curious, and to much importance has attached to it that a work has been issued in commercial value been given to old coins, but it is asserted that they form a valuable adjunct to the study of political history. So great has the passion become that the counterfeiting of old coins is of itself a business, and the collector is now compelled to rectify the originality of his purchases as much as is the purchaser of a picture by one of the old masters. Yale College has quietly and without effort established the foundation of a very valuable collection, which now reaches no less than 3,000 specimens of coins and medals, embracing 488 ancient Greek coins, 473 Roman, 23 Oriental, 272 of the United States, 118 of other American nations, 1,633 European, 282 Chinese and 88 miscellaneous. The collection contains some of especial value, among which the gem is the New-England Threepence of 1652, of which it is supposed there are only two specimens extant.

Mr. HENRY CHAMPION, of the Yale Law School, has just completed and published a catalogue of this collection. It is carefully and intelligently prepared, and may serve to invite additional contributions. A great many single pieces of no especial value of themselves, would acquire value as part of a systematized collection, and, therefore, small and trifling contributions will be gladly received by the librarian of the college.—*New-Haven Journal*, Aug. 5.

—The Washington *Republican* has this paragraph regarding the mission of Hon. Wm. Whiting to Europe. It says:

"Mr. Whiting being on a leave of absence from his duties as Solicitor of the War Office, goes temporarily to England and France, not to give advice to our Ministers, but to *communicate* certain *facts*, which, from the peculiar facilities recently afforded Mr. Whiting, can be done better by him than any one else. Mr. EVARTS, of New-York, has been performing the duty, but, having returned, Mr. Whiting takes his place."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 372 bbls. Ashes, 2,954 bbls. Flour, 000 bbls. Corn Meal, 120,399 bushels Wheat, 50,552 bushels Corn, 6,900 bushels Rye, 65,220 bushels Oats, 340 pkgs. Provisions, and 85 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day were limited, including Pots at $5 87½, and Pearls at $8 87½ @ 100 lbs.

COAL—Foreign has been quiet at previous prices. Anthracite has been inactive at $8@$8 50 ₩ ton from yard.

COTTON—Has been in lively request, partly on speculation at 66c.@67c. for Middlings ₩ lb. Sales and sezures, since our last, 1,800 bales.

FISH—All kinds have been quiet at generally unchanged prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand, and prices of desirable lots have advanced slightly. Sales, since our last, 16,700 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $4 05@$4 85; poor to choice extra State at $5@$5 50, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 75 ₩ bbl. Superfine State and Western.....$4 05 @$4 85
Extra State.....5 00 @ 5 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 5 00 @ 7 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipping brands 5 45 @ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....5 60 @ 7 00
Extra Genesee.....5 55 @ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri.....5 75 @ 8 75
Southern Flour is improving. Sales since our last, 1,250 bbls., at $5 95@$6 65 for poor to good common; $6 70@$8 for fancy to choice brands, and $6@$9 for very superior family brands. ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better. Sales 500 bbls. Extra at $5 60@$7 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for at $5 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited request, at $4@$4 05 for Jersey, $4 20 for MARSH'S Calcric, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request at, in some instances, firmer prices, chiefly for prime qualities. Sales have been reported of 89,000 bushels, including White Canada at $1 30; Amber Western at $1 30@$1 33; Red do. at $1 31@$1 39; Amber Iowa at $1 32@$1 36; Milwaukee Club at $1 16@$1 22; Chicago Spring at $1@$1 16, ₩ bushel. Corn is improving. Sales have been reported to-day of 114,000 bushels, at 66c.@68¾c. for sound mixed Western; 65c.@67½c. for unsound do.; 70c. for Yellow Western, and 70c.@73c. for White do., ₩ bushel. Rye continues inactive at 80c.@92c., according to quality, ₩ bushel. Sales 2,000 bushels. Oats are in more demand, including Canada, at 53c.@61c.; Western, at 60c.@63c.; State, at 60c.@71c. ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive and nominal.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 31st of July, in the years indicated:

Canal ports—	May 1, 1863.	May 1, 1862.	May 1 1861.
Flour, bbls.....	665,000	705,200	573,100
Wheat, bushels.	11,471,600	11,830,100	6,044,400
Corn, bushels.	6,695,200	7,585,600	10,746,800
Barley, bushels.	177,000	379,100	66,200
Oats, bushels...	2,287,600	1,634,000	3,870,600
Rye, bushels...	295,400	302,000	175,900

Breadstuffs Trade of Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to Aug. 1,

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.
Flour, bbls.....	215,352	205,013	217,165	241,136
Wheat, bush...	5,455,815	7,501,000	5,324,120	8,305,245
Oats, bush.....	394,929	196,572	286,723	6,356
Corn, bush.....	218,694	126,206	67,101	2,310
Barley, bush....	62,401	52,242	561	16,000
Rye, bush.....	83,669	97,278	27,561	92,677

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending with Aug. 1,

	1863. Receipts.	Shipments.	1862. Stock.
Flour, bbls.....	13,076	21,177	24,365
Wheat, bushels.....	91,925	241,575	205,946
Corn, bushels.....	459,723	836,925	606,559
Rye, bushels.....	4,121	2,575	22,180
Barley, bushels.....	2,200	———	3,630
Oats, bushels.....	37,454	34,500	217,250

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 5—1 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT in moderate demand; sales 5,000 bush. No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 00; 7,000 bush. No. 2 do., at 97. CORN opened firm, but closed quiet; sales 41,000 bush. at 55c. OATS and other grains quiet. WHISKY dull; no sales. CANAL FREIGHTS firm, at 11½c.@12c. on Corn, 13½c.@16c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—8,000 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bush. Wheat, 50,000 bush. Corn. *Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bush. Wheat, 120,000 bush. Corn, 33,000 bush. Oats, 2,000 bush. Rye.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

FLOUR in moderate demand for interior and Eastern trade, while CORN and other grains are quiet, and quotations nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS steady: Flour 42c.; Wheat 10c., Corn 8½c. to New-York; Lumber advanced $3 75 to the Hudson. *Exports*—3,480 bbls. Flour, 1,700 bush. Wheat, 4,100 bush. Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

FLOUR dull; demand limited, except for fresh ground, which is scarce and wanted. WHEAT dull; prime old Red scarce, at $1 36@$1 40. CORN in demand, at 75c. OATS dull; New, at 63c.@66c. WHISKY dull, at 47c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

FLOUR declining. Ohio Extra and Howard-street Superfine 96. WHEAT dull; White $1 75@$1 80; Red $1 25@$1 38. CORN dull; White 85c. WHISKY firm at 45½c.

Markets by Telegraph.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of New-York.	Aug.	8.	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Cella.....	Aug.	8.	New-York.....	London.
Hammonia.....	Aug.	8.	New-York.....	Hamburgh.
Damascus.....	Aug.	8.	Quebec.....	Liverpool.
Scotia.....	Aug.	12.	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Louisiana.....	Aug.	16.	New-York.....	Liverpool.
America.....	Aug.	19.	New-York.....	Bremen.
Arabia.....	Aug.	19.	Boston.....	Liverpool.
Germania.....	Aug.	22.	New-York.....	Southampton.
City of Baltimore.	Aug.	22.	New-York.....	Liverpool.
China.....	Aug.	26.	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Virginia.....	Aug.	29.	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Great Eastern.....	Sept.	2.	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Asia.....	Sept.	5.	Boston.....	Liverpool.
Teutonia.....	Sept.	5.	New-York.....	Southampton.
Saxonia.....	Sept.	19.	New-York.....	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow.....	July	18.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Louisiana.....	July	18.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
City of Cork.....	July	24.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Arabia.....	July	25.	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Germania.....	July	28.	Southampton..	New-York.
City of Baltimore.	July	29.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Hibernia.....	July	29.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
China.....	Aug.	1.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Virginia.....	Aug.	5.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Asia.....	Aug.	8.	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Teutonia.....	Aug.	11.	Southampton..	New-York.
Columbia.....	Aug.	12.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Great Eastern.....	Aug.	12.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Persia.....	Aug.	15.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Carolina.....	Aug.	19.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Africa.....	Aug.	22.	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Saxonia.....	Aug.	25.	Southampton..	New-York.
Anglia.....	Aug.	25.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Scotia.....	Aug.	29.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Georgia.....	Sept.	2.	Liverpool.....	New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

Morning Star.....	Aug.	8.	New-York.....	New-Orleans.
Hudson.....	Aug.	10.	New-York.....	New-Orleans.

The European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Damascus*, *via* Portland, will close on Thursday, at 12½ P. M.

The mail for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of New-York* will close at 10½ A. M., on Saturday.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States by the *Hammonia* will close at 10½ A. M., on Saturday.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Morning Star*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .....5 A. M. 6:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 9½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M.A., LATE Rector of Yonkers School, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open a private school for boys at No. 53½ W. 32d-st., N. E. corner of Broadway. During August Mr. Morris may be addressed at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

LAWRENCE ACADEMY, GROTON, MASS.—The Fall term will begin Aug. 12, and continue thirteen weeks. Rev. WILLIAM HUTCHISON, Senior Tutor in Yale College, has been elected Principal, and will enter upon his duties with this term. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the Principal at New-Haven, Conn.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF EASTON ACADEMY, EASTON, CONN.—Select Family Boarding School for Boys, English and Classical—commences Sept. 2. Military Drill. Circulars of Stidson T. Keese, No. 113 Broadway; Mr. Kingsbury, No. 150 Nassau-st.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, MONTCLAIR, N. J., is located in a region easy of access, and noted for health and beauty. It provides young ladies with choice facilities for a thorough and sensible Christian education. The next term will commence Sept. 16.

Rev. A. L. WOLFE, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT Session opens Sept. 8. This is a regularly chartered college, unsurpassed in location, healthfulness, accommodations for students, course of study, superior instructions, and reasonable terms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

BUEL HALL.—REV. MR. AND MRS. BUEL'S French and English Boarding and Day School in Providence, R. I., will reopen on Monday, the 7th of September. Applications for admission should be immediately made. Address REV. A. F. BUEL, Providence, R. I.

LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR boys at New-Rochelle. The twentieth term will open on the 7th of September. Restricted to lads under 13 years.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sept. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 30th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first Monday in September. P. A. ANDREU.

MRS. G. ARTHUR GRAY'S BOARDING AND English Boarding and Day School for Girls, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MADAME C. ARNAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 226 MADISON-AV. Will reopen SEPTEMBER 21.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 262 Madison-av. Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—One of the most flourishing Institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and resident in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRADLEY, A. M., President.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 19 West 30th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23. Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 29 West 16th-st. Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, (Formerly "The Seminary Institute.") S. E. CORNER PARK-AVENUE AND 37TH-STREET. The Autumn Session will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16.

GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I. BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. WILLIAMS' French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 25 West 30th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 227 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.

Assistant Professors in Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.

Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.

Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.

Correspondence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.

Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.

Moral Instruction—Rev. ARTHUR B. FLAGG, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.

Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,007 Broadway (Madison-square); at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burston's, No. 49 6th-av.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 2. References—*In N. York*, Revs. S. H. Tyng, D.D., Jos. P. Thompson, D.D., Morgan Dix, D.D., Messrs. Chas. King, LL.D., Wm. C. Bryant, David S. Field, Parke Godwin, Mason Brown. *In Philada.*—Prof. Dorus (Pa. Univ.), Rev. E. D. Yarnall. *In Boston*—Revs. S. C. Wallerston, James F. Clarke. *In Prov.*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, Rev. Edw'd S. Hall, D.D., Hon. Jno. R. Bartlett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. *In Buffalo*—Gen. Wm. Bigsby. *In Syracuse*—J. Wilkeson, Esq. *In Troy*—Hon. Myron H. Ward, Esq. *At Annapolis*—Maj.-Gen. S. C. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. D. E. Birney. *At West Point*—W. E. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to MASON BROS., No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING, No. 54 Wall-st., N. Y. Cards will also be received personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—BRICK buildings; best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term, Aug. 20. Board and Common English 14 weeks for $40. Special arrangements for Ladies. Languages, Science, Music and Painting at low rates. Also, a complete Commercial College. Expenses low. For catalogues address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

☞ A teacher accompanies students from New-York.

A GENTLEMAN, NOW PRINCIPAL OF an incorporated academy in this State, desires to give public or private instruction two or three hours per day, where facilities for study are good. Terms moderate. Address L. J., Box No. 37 Sag Harbor, L. I.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, N. J., near New-York. Fall Term opens Sept. 23. Circulars may be obtained by addressing the Principals, J. A. FOWLER, M. A., WM. B. DWIGHT, M. A.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERS-TOWN SEMINARY Aug. 31. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 534 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—LADY FOR PIANO and vocal music in first-class female academy; several ladies for French and music, to schools in Middle and Western States; gentleman for Mathematics and Natural Science, in Western College; salary moderate; graduate West Point for military school—*salary liberal*; gentleman for Classics in boarding school, near City. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway.

TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher, by a graduate of Yale College, who has had three years' experience; is a thorough classical scholar, a natural mathematician, and a sound disciplinarian. Satisfactory references and testimonials given. Address X. Y. Z., Norwich, Conn.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, with six years' experience as a teacher of classics, mathematics and English branches, desires a situation; can give the best reference. Address TEACHER, Post-office Box No. 97, Palmyra, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching the higher English branches, music and French, desires to form an engagement for the Fall term. Address Box No. 41, Arlington, Bennington Co., Vermont.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY—A SITUATION in a school or family, to teach English branches, Latin, and music; best of references given. Address A. SHEFFIELD, No. 9 University-place.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

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MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 15 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

PEW FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST IN THE Brick Church, (Fifth-av. corner 37th-st.) Rev. Dr. Spring and Shedd, pastors. Address Box 469 Post Office.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, at
Minturn & Cooper's stores, Nos. 208 and 210 South-st., New-York,
On THURSDAY, Aug. 13, 1863,
At 12 o'clock M.,

Cargo prize schooner MARIA:
20 bales UPLAND COTTON,
2 half-bales UPLAND COTTON,
20 bales SEA ISLAND COTTON,
5 half-bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.

Cargo prize schooner JULIA:
40 bales UPLAND COTTON,
3 bbls. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Cargo prize schooner MERIAM:
163 bales UPLAND COTTON,
3 bags PICKINGS.

Cargo prize schooner FASHION:
15 bbls. POTASH,
15 half bbls. POTASH,
40 bags SALT.

Cargo prize schooner DIANA:

Cargo prize schooner EMMA AMELIA:
7 casks GLASSWARE.

Catalogues and samples of COTTON at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., two days before sale.

JAMES G. CLAFF,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, at LAIMBEER'S STORE, NO. 11 ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,
On SATURDAY, Aug. 8, 1863,
At 10 o'clock, A. M.,
PRIZE GOODS,
From following vessels:

A. J. HODGE,	AVON,
BREEZE,	BROTHERS,
CLARITA,	DOVE,
CLARA,	EAGLE,
GIPSEY,	JOHN WILLIAMS,
JOHN WESLEY,	SINNET,
NEPTUNE,	SEA BIRD.

CONSISTING OF

Ale, aguardiente, alcohol, brandy, buttons, bleached cloth, bagging, copperas, cassa oil, claret, cotton cards, cambrics, castile soap, cordovan leather, cotton collars, cotton cloth, dry goods, tin, hose, hardware, handkerchiefs, ink, horse-nails, lead, linseed oil, leather, logwood, medicines, nails, olive oil, cotton oil, oil cloth, paper, pepper, quinine, rum, rope, pieces, reds, shirts, soap, shoes, schnapps, steel, segars, spikes, tea, thread, twine, tin, whisky, wine.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st. The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, the Prize Schooner BROTHERS, her tackle, &c., as she now lies at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

JAMES G. CLAFF,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. WM. MARVIN, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, at LAIMBEER'S STORE, NO. 11 ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,
On SATURDAY, Aug. 8, 1863,
At 10 o'clock, A. M.,
GARGO OF PRIZE STEAMER
ELIZABETH,

275 bales UPLAND COTTON,
100 barrels ROSIN,
4 barrels SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Samples of cotton and catalogues at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.

ALSO,

At the same time and place,
THE PRIZE STEAMER PLANTER,
as she now lies, with all on board, at the Atlantic Dock. She is a side-wheel, high pressure, river boat of about 800 tons burden.

JAMES G. CLAFF,
United States Marshal Southern District Florida.

COTTON, &c.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMER BRITANNIA.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, MASSACHUSETTS District, ss.
Boston, July 27, 1863.

Pursuant to an order of the District Court for said District, will be sold at public auction, at Nos. 23 and 24 Lewis' wharf, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., the cargo of the prize steamer BRITANNIA, consisting of
250 bales Upland Cotton,
22 small bales Upland Cotton,
1 bale Sea Island Cotton,
3 bags Cotton,
1 lot Cotton Pickings,
15 bags Rice,
5 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

Libeled in said District as the property of prize, and upon the recommendation of the Prize Commissioner and motion of the United States District-Attorney, ordered to be sold as aforesaid.

JOHN S. KEYES,
United States Marshal for Massachusetts District.

Catalogues ready on Friday; samples can be seen at S. & W. Lewis' wharf, and at Ward, Packard & Prescott's, No. 56 Kilby-st. H. HARRIS & CO., Auctioneers.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of conditional exposas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 12th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, 58 bales, 50 bags and 16 half bags of COTTON, cargo of the prize schooner BRINDER, formerly called JEFF. DAVIS.

ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of conditional exposas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 13th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, three bales of VIRGINIA TOBACCO, marked E. by diamond, 4 & 6, part of the cargo of the Prize schooner CREASHAW.

ROBT. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 141 Broadway, removed for convenience of sale, a large and varied stock of first-class City-made work, suitable for parlors, chambers, reception rooms, dining rooms, halls, &c. The above on sale, or in separate lots to suit purchasers.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED GOVERNMENT STORES.

Will be sold at auction at the warehouse, on 17th-st., near B-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 24, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, unfit for service, consisting in part of overcoats, coats, jackets, blankets, bed-sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, mess-pans, kettles, shovels, picks, tents, trumpets, bugles, drums, &c., &c. Lot of old rope, lot of old iron, and several tons of tent cuttings.

Terms cash in Government funds.

DANIEL G. THOMAS,
Lieut.-Col. and Asst. Q. M. U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner of G and 23d sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1863.

PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.

The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash, in Government funds.

C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, S. B. Strang retiring.

The affairs of the firm will be settled at the office of Strang & Adriance, No. 305 Broadway, either party signing in liquidation.

THEODOSIUS STRANG,
JAS. E. ADRIANCE,
STEPHEN B. STRANG.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of STRANG & ADRIANCE, and will continue the dry goods business at No. 305 Broadway.

THEODOSIUS STRANG,
JAS. E. ADRIANCE.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF JOHN TAYLOR & SONS was dissolved on the 1st day of August, 1863, by the decease of Edmund B. Taylor. All persons having claims against the late firm will present them at the office, No. 324 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York, or their Brewing Establishment at Albany.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers will continue the business at the City of Albany and at their principal depots in New-York and Boston, under the firm-name and style of JOHN TAYLOR & SONS.

JOHN TAYLOR,
JOSEPH B. TAYLOR,
WM. H. TAYLOR.

ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED GIVE NOTICE that they have formed a copartnership under the name of WILLIAMS & MITCHEL, for the purchase and sale (exclusively on commission) of stocks, bonds and other securities, at the Brokers' Board or otherwise. No. 12 Wall-st.

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS,
R. W. MITCHEL.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863.

EDWARD E. HUGHES AND CHARLES E. CUMMINGS have been this day admitted as members of our firm.

CAMMANN & CO.

AUG. 1, 1863.

METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1863.

BY DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, I hereby give notice to all parties holding CERTIFICATES FOR TEMPORARY LOAN OF UNITED STATES NOTES, the interest upon which has hitherto been paid in gold coin at the expiration of each period of six months from the date

MEDICAL.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 66 Lispenard-st. Combated on the plan of the Hospital des Venerienne, Paris, where thousands with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricturea, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c. &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. Secret diseases produce nervousness, debility, dyspepsia, indigestion, constitutional disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The sun to consult Dr. Ward and Powers, the two celebrated kings of remedial science, combining the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantees a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Exposure and imposition exposed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life never will disappoint. Sufferers from impotency, nervousness, &c., should read their advertisement elsewhere, forever from, on receipt of stamp. Cures warranted. Dr. Ward's Medical Office, No. 66 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the prostrate sufferer, however reduced by Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Incapacitants to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to use this wonderful remedy is three days. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, are you subject to those sinful habits which ruin both body and mind? If so, consult Dr. POWERS, and regain the health and vigor of youth. Advice and medicine, $10; if sent over or under, $20; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $1; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 50c. Office No. 29 Lispenard-st., near Broadway and Church-st. New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published a new edition of the valuable work, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $2. Sold at his office, No. 130 Liberty-st., New-York. Sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, on receipt of price. Dr. Mauriceau has no. 1,324 Race, York City. You make by Express, Dr. M. Mauriceau, No. 1 Rue-st.-st. (Astor House.) and No. 13 Ann-st., PEDERSEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE Octavo, nearly 300 pages, and 100 fine plates and engravings of the sexual organs, in a state of healthful and diseased, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases cured. A truthful adviser to the married and those meditating marriage, in which are truthful details of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 21 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are safe and successful in their operation, require no restriction in diet, cost of time or hindrance in business. Impotency or weakness, resulting from self-abuse or excesses of every description, speedily and effectually cured in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days. Office, No. 67 Beaver-st., New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Consultation and advice gratis. Charges moderate.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 2 Division-st., New-York, near the corner of Bowery, or Bogue Dr. Hunter. The City is full of knaves and quacks, but the reputation of long-established as a faithful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 2 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly turns in a few days, and free from any odour, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Be aware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 29 Lispenard-st. New-York

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, restore the most shattered system to that nature has never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Sold by DR. WARD, No. 66 Lispenard-st., near Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. WEST IS CONSULTED DAILY ON all diseases of a secret nature, at his private medical office, No. 27 Dua.-st., between Chatham and Centre sts., and insures to those who may wish to consult him a safe and speedy cure, without mercury, hindrance from business or change of diet. Slight cases cured in 2 or 3 days. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Restorative Pills. A safe remedy in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause. They will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 66 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DES. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 181 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of nature, for twenty years practice in this branch of the profession, entitles them to confidence. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 130 Liberty-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been deceived by quack advertisements, or who may be, can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain disease, when all regular treatment and all other remedies fail. It cures without exciting or restricting in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of purifying the blood. Every one knows that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. The advance in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical science, and the public generally, are aware of the reasons that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will not yield. Many a great doctor there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attended it, and when they find their pills are not so easily swallowed, they then pronounce that they can make it. If in $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Beware of imitations. Sent by mail, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.
TEETH PERFECTLY EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN BY THE USE OF NITROUS OXIDE.
It is superior to chloroform or ether, and perfectly harmless. When properly administered it causes a quiet sleep, during which patients suffer without the knowledge of the operation. Teeth filled and artificial teeth inserted at my usual prices. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 691 Broadway, near 30th-st.

DR. HEFFNER, NO. 268 GRAND-ST., N.Y., corner of Pitt-st. The Misses Dr. Heffner, No. 3 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $20; if sensitive or rubber, $30; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $3; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—ALEXANDER TAYLOR and HALSEY W. KNAPP, executors of the last will and testament of GEORGE W. MILLER, deceased, plaintiffs, against GEORGE COLYER, THOMAS DUGARD, HENRY A. BURR and WILLIAM H. RIBBET, defendants. In pursuance of the directions contained in the judgment made and entered in the above entitled action, on the thirteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, the undersigned, Murray Hoffman, the Referee named in and appointed by said judgment, hereby notifies all creditors of the late firm of Colyer & Dugard, formerly doing business in the City of New-York, and all other persons interested in the property assigned by the said Colyer & Dugard to the defendants, Burr and Ribbet, by assignment dated October third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, to come in and exhibit their respective demands before him, at such Referee, at his office, number thirty-two Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; and that such said creditors who shall not so come in and prove their debts on or before the day last mentioned, (or within such further time as may be allowed by said Referee,) or by the court, will be precluded from the benefit of the judgment herein. The claims so exhibited should be verified by affidavit, and should specify the items and dates of all debits and credits, and the amount due or owing on the third day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, on account of credits and payments, if any, and the amount due and unpaid on the day of verification, with the interest claimed, and the period for which it is computed.
Dated at New-York, July 9, 1863.
MURRAY HOFFMAN, Referee.
CHARLES F. SANFORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 54 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.—PUBLIC NOTICE IS hereby given that the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment appointed to make a map or survey of lands affected by the opening of Lexington-avenue, from Fourth-avenue to Second-avenue, and of Second-avenue, from Lexington-avenue to Fifty-third-street, have completed the same, and have filed the same in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council for the examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Setting and resetting curb and gutter in Fifty-second-street, from Ninth-avenue to Eighth-avenue.
Setting and resetting curb and gutter in Sixty-third-street, between Washington and West streets, and in West-street, between Perry and Watts-streets.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.
Ward Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, in block No. 189, in the 19th Ward.
Ward Nos. 19, 20 and 21, in block No. 177, also in the 19th Ward.
Ward Nos. 20, 23, 24, 25 and 26, in block No. 61, also in the 19th Ward.
Also Ward No. 1 in block No. 68, in the 19th Ward.
All the lots fronting on West-street, between Perry and Watts streets, and all the lots fronting on Desbrosses-street, on both sides, between Washington and West streets; and the corner lots at the northwesterly and southwesterly corners of Desbrosses-street and Washington-street.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to the undersigned, at the office of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, No. 8 City Hall, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEIL, Clerk
JACOB OAKLEY, } Assistant
C. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 4, 1863. }

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
Aldermen PETER MITCHELL,
Aldermen JOHN T. HENRY,
Aldermen A. A. BOOTH,
Aldermen JOHN J. COLDWELL,
Aldermen JOHN JONES,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number Eleven, City Hall, on TUESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTILEY,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS of the Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Aldermen will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to said Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS B. RYERS,
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 6 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE of the Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON BOARDS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating a "Warehouse Receipt" issued by the undersigned in favor of Messrs. Bevans & Marshall, under date of July 10, 1863, for six barrels of molasses and sixteen hhds. sugar, imported ex bark Don Eden, as the property therein described cannot be delivered by us.
WARD & GOVE,
Aug. 3, 1863. Union Stores, Brooklyn.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM MACHINERY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 24, 1863.
The Navy Department will, until the 21st day of August receive sealed proposals for the construction of steam machinery for armored vessels of vessels to be propelled by two screws, setting forth the capacity of each other.
There will be for each vessel, two pairs of direct acting engines, with jet condensers, the cylinders of which are to be vertical and placed immediately over the shaft. The diameter of each cylinder to be fifty-five inches, and the stroke of its piston three feet.
The boilers to be of the horizontal tubular kind, with 900 square feet of grate, of not exceeding 6¾ feet length, and 14,000 square feet of heating surface. The tubes to be of brass. Shell to be 1½ inch thick plate, with 7-16 inch thick bottoms and furnaces; and braced for a working pressure of 35 pounds per square inch.
The screws to be of composition of copper and tin, 15 feet diameter, and of 23 feet mean pitch; to have four blades, and to be two feet long. They will be constructed from the counter of the vessel by a brass hanger, and the shaft will revolve in a brass pipe connecting the hanger with the hull.
There will be required eight blowing engines, with blowers equivalent to Baltimore No. 45, to deliver into an air-tight fire-room. Each boiler will be required to have an auxiliary steam-pump. The usual number of duplicate pieces, tools, instruments, stores, &c., required in such naval contracts are to be furnished.
The machinery to be such that is necessary for steaming the vessel, as coal bunkers, shaft alleys, &c., and is to be in all respects complete for that purpose, according to naval usages.
The design, quality of material, and workmanship to be first class, according to naval standard. The parties will make their own general and working drawings, submitting the same to the Navy Department for approval before executing them.
Before a contract is made, the parties will be required to furnish a full and detailed specification.
The machinery is to be erected in the vessels at the different Navy-yards of Kittery, Maine; Charlestown, Massachusetts; New-York and Philadelphia. The proposal will state the name or names of the Navy-yards at which the parties intend to furnish the machinery; the names of the parties in full and of their sureties; the gross sum for which they propose to furnish the machinery in the vessel complete and ready for steaming, and the time from the date of contract in which they will guarantee to complete the work.
The proposals are to be indorsed "*Proposals for Steam Machinery of Vessels with Two Screws*," to distinguish them from other business letters. The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and payments will be made in the usual manner as the work progresses.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals that may be made under this advertisement, if, in its opinion, the public interest requires.
GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

SCOW WANTED.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., for building a Scow capable of carrying a 15-inch gun; and must be delivered at the United States Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of September next.
Plans can be seen at this office, or at the inspection of Ordnance at the Navy-yard.
NAVY AGENCY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863.
J. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 5, BETWEEN Lithe house of 1 and 2 P. M., on the Produce Exchange floor, or between there and No. 33 Whitehall-st. a BAL. with the name Anna Westfall on it, a LOCKET and a GOLD WATCH KEY, all attached by a split ring. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at H. E. KNAPP & CO'S. No. 32 Whitehall-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

TRUNK LOST.—A FRENCH SOLE LEATHER TRUNK, canvas covered, marked "E. D." was missing from the steamer *Empire State*, or on the wayte it, on Friday, July 31. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to MORGAN & SMITH, No. 48 Cliff-st., N. Y.

LOST, STOLEN OR DESTROYED BY FIRE —Bank Book No. 9,151, Rufus Blake with the Broadway Savings Institution. If found, the finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Bank.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT animal, late the property of a Staff officer. Can be seen by applying to A. R. B. MOSES, No. 62 Beaver-st.

WANTED—STALLS IN A PRIVATE STABLE for three horses, with two carriages; location near the 5th-av., and not above 14th-st. Address B. B. B., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and hassle 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. S. S. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 19 Tryon Row, City Hall Square.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
Walter Paton, Commander,
will be dispatched
From LIVERPOOL ..... For NEW-YORK
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19 | WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9
at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, at 4 o'clock A. M., precisely.
And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.
First Cabin, from ..... and is $150
Second Cabin, from Liverpool or Queenstown $75
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 8 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin, for intermediate stateroom, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food $60
Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool same as from New-York.
Steerage passage from Liverpool $30
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage, apply only to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 Broadway.
For freight, apply to
CHAS. WHITNEY, at the Office No. 56 Broadway.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the Steamships, Inward or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and mails.
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	From	Sails.
GEORGIA	2,676	Glendinning	Friday, 31st July.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brocklebank	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,676	Gillespie	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,676	Smith	Friday, 11th August.

The vessels being built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyors to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, which are charged at the following rates:
First-class $90
Second-class ..... $70 } Payable in Currency.
Third-class $50
For further information, unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA, Lyons, leaves New-York Wednesday, July 29.
JAMAICA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, Hall, leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 26.
ASIA, Stannyer, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.
From NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
From BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)
ADRIATIC, 3,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The most commodious
ADRIATIC
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th or July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate week.
Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin $125
Second Cabin 75
Steerage 35
Payable in United States currency.
For passage apply only to JOHN G. A. WHITNEY.
For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

TRAVELLERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROvide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. FERNBACH FREIBURG. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 413 Broadway, and CHARLES LOW, No. 4 Broadway. HARPER BROTHERS & CHARLES LOW send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS.
NATIONAL THANKSGIVING DAY.
NEW YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
The trains of this road will be run on that day only as follows:
Leave James-slip and 34th-st., New-York, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 o'clock, A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7½ and 9 o'clock, P. M., from 34th-st. only.
Leave Flushing at 8, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 o'clock, A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7½ and 9 o'clock, P. M.
Fare from Hunter's Point, to go and return, tickets good for that day only, TWENTY CENTS.
J. B. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.
AUGUST 6, 1863.

FISHING BANKS—10,000 CAUGHT DAILY—Running every day in the week during the season, except Saturday. The well-known sea steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. C. O. PHILLIPS, leaves the foot of South 11th-st., Williamsburgh, at A. M., Peck's Slip, 7½; 26th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., at 8½; Pier No. 4, North River, at 9. These will be delightful excursions, affording a fine view of the fortifications, with music and dancing on board. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents, which will be collected on going on board. Refreshments, bait and fishing tackle on board.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE side-wheel steamboats WILLIAM KENT and NORTH SHORE, and the barges ANNA SHINEBECK and LEXINGTON. Also, FLORIDA and PLEASANT VALLEY GROVES to let. Office No. 262 West-st., corner Barrow.
HENRY MALLAN.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, 1st black ink. flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. REYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
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CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday.....Aug. 8
CITY OF MANCHESTER....Saturday.....Aug. 15
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Saturday.....Aug. 22
And every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin to Liverpool.....$120 00
First cabin to London.....$5 Steerage to London.....35 00
First cabin to Paris.....$5 Steerage to Paris.....40 00
First cabin to Hamburg.....$0 Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50
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Leave Flushing at 8, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 o'clock, A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7½ and 9 o'clock, P. M.
Fare from Hunter's Point, to go and return, tickets good for that day only, TWENTY CENTS.
J. B. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.
AUGUST 6, 1863.

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OPERATIONS OF OUR CAVALRY.

The Michigan Cavalry Brigades.

Rocky and His Bushwhackers—How an Ambulance Was Saved—Fighting Hospital Stewards—A Cool Soldier—Rhyt Soldiers Die.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Aug. 3.

The miscarriage of several letters intended for the Times, giving accounts of recent cavalry movements, renders a brief résumé of their contents necessary.

When marching from Maryland and Pennsylvania, the spirits of the Union troops were buoyant, because they felt that the enemy had placed himself in a position from which it would be impossible to escape without loss of all his material of war. This accomplished, the way would be practically open to Richmond. How bitterly all were disappointed need not be repeated here. Where were not wanting those who professed to believe that this disappointment would tend greatly to demoralize the Army, and to such an extent as to render futile all further aggressive operations until a reorganization could be effected. But how different the result! When the order was given to retrace the Potomac, the troops moved forward as cheerfully as ever, cracking jokes and singing their marching songs—the recent command being the very ones prohibited by the Rebel authorities by their commanding General, whose views are now somewhat obscured, threatening a day behind at Boonsboro, and crossing at Berlin, on my way to the cavalry command at Snicket's Gap, I passed on the road in two days all of the infantry organizations. It was exceedingly agreeable to find the troops again so cheerful, greeting "the Bible" familiarly, and pointing out, as they went along, localities well known to most of them—every town, village and city having its history with some portion of the army.

The cavalry recrossed the Potomac at different points. That under Gen. Gregg harrassed the rear of the enemy, while Buford, Custer and McIntyre operated upon their left flank and "interior lines," doing the double duty of annoying the enemy on his flank, and at the same time protecting our immense wagon trains from the raids of bushwhackers, who are to be found everywhere in Virginia. This will always be the case until the Bunsenn policy is adopted—permitting no man to stay within our lines unless he takes the oath of allegiance. The futile attempt to hold Mosby and his sixty men in check has probably cost the Government, during the last year, quite as much as any single army corps, and still Mosby's band is as active and destructive to-day as it was one year ago. The reason of this is quite plain to those familiar with his beat. While he has nominally only a small force, no matter how many men he may lose, his command is always full, and then all the male white population of Northeastern Virginia cooperate with him. Citizens do picket duty, act as scouts, and a greater or less number of farmers in every neighborhood always have horses ready saddled, and Mosby is regularly informed of every movement made by any body of Union troops; and they also stand ready to take a hand whenever a fight is the order of the day. When any of these citizen soldiers are called to an account, they are equally ready to make oath that they have done nothing to aid Mosby—a majority of them believing such oath not to be binding.

Full justice, as I have already said, in many instances has not been rendered to regiments, and sometimes whole brigades of our cavalry force. The services of which deserve more than a passing notice of the troops thus neglected are the four regiments—First, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh—known as the Michigan brigade, at present commanded by Col. Town, of the First—formerly by Gen. Custer. These regiments, taken as a whole, will compare favorably with any cavalry regimenta. The officers and men for the most part are those who, by entering the service, made large sacrifices, and who were prompted to the step by as patriotic motives as ever inspired the breast of a true lover of his country. Soldiering with them is not a pastime, a spree, a holiday, but a duty, and men thus animated, whatever they attempt to do is done well.

How such men can die is illustrated by the following incidents: After the fight had closed on the right at Gettysburgh—Friday night, July 3—Lieut. Bates found his brother, Corp. H. S. Bates, of Company E, Fifth Michigan cavalry, upon the field, wounded in the abdomen. He had him conveyed to the hospital, where Dr. Webster pronounced the wound a mortal one. Lieut. Bates communicated the intelligence to his brother who, to his surprise, manifested no great emotion. A moment afterward he asked his brother if he desired to send any word through him to their parents, as his duties would require him to leave with his regiment at once. The dying boy raised his eyes calmly until he met the agonized gaze of his brother, and looking at him steadily for a moment said: "Yes, Tell Father and Mother that I died doing my duty in a noble cause, and that I am contented." The Lieutenant, as soon as he could regain sufficient composure, knowing that his brother was much attached to a young lady, asked him, "Do you wish to send anything to any one else?". "Yes," he replied, "tell Emily the same," and the brothers parted never to meet again this side of the grave. (I cannot refrain here from relating a circumstance in connection with this case, reflecting no great credit upon one citizen of Pennsylvania, at least. After the rebel army had recrossed the Potomac, Lieut. Bates obtained permission to take his brother's body to Detroit. Visiting Gettysburgh, the lowest price for which any person would carry himself and the remains of his brother thirty miles, to a railroad depot, was *Sixty Dollars!* a sum which he actually paid.)

I have space to-day but for one more incident of many that have come under my own observation. Pierre H. Campau, (not "Campo," as his name appears in the Times official list of July 28,) Company D, Seventh Michigan, was mortally wounded at Boonsboro. When his Captain called to see him at the hospital, and told him that he was badly wounded, Campau, who was only a boy, said: "Yes, Captain, I know I must die; but Captain," he continued earnestly, "*have I always done my duty?*" Such are representative Michigan soldiers.

These regiments participated in most of the battles under Gen. Kilpatrick, during the fifteen days' cavalry fighting in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and I therefore annex the substance of the official reports of the commanders of those regiments:

THE FIRST MICHIGAN CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE CAVALRY CORPS, Camp Second Michigan Cavalry, July 7.

Capt. Jacob S. Green, Adjutant-General Third Division cavalry corps:

SIR—In compliance with the terms of a circular issued from Division Headquarters on the 2d inst., I have the honor to report the First Michigan cavalry, as engaged under my command, in the following mentioned battles and skirmishes, since the 29th day of June last, as follows:

At Hanover, Pa., June 30, the regiment was not actively employed. It was ordered to support battery M, Second artillery, which was in position on a hill in rear of the town, until a late hour of the afternoon, when the battery was ordered to a new position. The regiment was ordered to hold the hill (the old position) by order of General Farnsworth, since deceased.

At the battle of Hunterstown, July 2, the regiment was put in line of battle on the right of the road, near the village. *One squadron, under the command of* Capt. A. W. Duncan, was detached to hold a road leading into the town from the right front of it. One platoon was deployed as skirmishers on the left of the road leading into the town from the rear. This platoon was actively engaged, and did good service.

On the 3d July, the regiment, with the others composing the Second brigade, was ordered to repel an attack on Gen. Mead's right. The position of the regiment was frequently changed during the day, but without meeting the enemy until about 4 P. M., when the Seventh Michigan cavalry, which had made a charge, and the Fifth Michigan cavalry, which had been dismounted as skirmishers, were rapidly driven in by the enemy's cavalry. Seeing the brigade was entirely [illegible] the Michigan brigade, and acting [illegible] was ordered to fall back, which was executed in good order, the enemy [illegible] the Fifth Michigan cavalry, which [illegible] the rear. The